

Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan

2015-16



Flow of Funds and Price & Publication Division

Statistics & DWH Department

State Bank of Pakistan

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PREFACE

Statistics & DWH Department provides quality statistics on economic sectors of Pakistan. The department strives to cope with the data needs of internal and external stakeholders and to fulfill the requirements of international institutions. The data compilation methodologies and procedures are aligned with international guidelines for harmonization with the international standards and comparability.

The flow of funds accounts for FY16 have been prepared from the data collected from various sectors of the economy. The data has been transformed into sectoral balance sheets as per guidelines of SNA-2008. Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan for the year 2015-16 contain a brief description of theoretical framework pertaining to detailed flow of funds, financial, capital accounts and stocks of non-financial corporate, general government and other sectors of Pakistan economy. The flow of funds accounts highlights statistical relationship of financial activities of all sectors of the economy with one another and the non financial activities that generate income and production. The system provides extensive sectoral and transaction coverage of financial developments in the economy, i.e. saving & investment, borrowing and lending.

We feel that these statistics would be useful for financial analysis, policy formulation, planning, and decision making. Comments and suggestions for further improving the publication are welcome.

Dr. Azizullah Khattak

Director

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOP	Balance of Payments
CB	Central Bank
DTC	Deposit Taking Corporations
Fa	Financial Auxiliaries
FC	Financial Corporations
FOF	Flow of Funds
Govt.	Government
HH	Households
IC	Insurance Companies
MMF	Money Market Fund
NBFC's	Non Bank Financial Corporations
NFA	Non Financial Assets
NFC	Non Financial Corporations
NFPSE	Non Financial Public Sector Enterprises
NMMF	Non Money Market Fund
NPA	Non Produced Assets
NPISH	Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
OFI	Other Financial Intermediaries
PF	Pension Fund
PSE's	Public Sector Enterprises
ROW	Rest of the World
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SDR's	Special Drawing Rights
SECP	Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SNA	System of National Accounts
T Bills	Treasury Bills
TFC	Term Finance Certificate

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INTRODUCTION

Flow of funds accounts analysis was initiated in 1982 by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) in collaboration with Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission of Pakistan. The framework including sectoral classification, transaction categorization, and compilation procedure was prepared by SBP under the guidelines of System of National Accounts - 68 (SNA-68). Since 2005 Pakistan has been compiling flow of funds according to SNA-93. State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) implemented SNA-2008 and compiled the Flow of Funds Accounts 2012-13 and onward accordingly. The compilation of accounts are in harmony with SNA guidelines for institutional sectors of the economy and classification of transactions, estimate of sectoral savings and investment together with financial flows classified by instruments.

1.1 Conceptual Framework of Accounts

Flow of funds arises from transactions taking place in an economy involving purchase or sale of goods and services or exchanges of assets and liabilities. These transactions reflect flow of funds from one agent to other and from one sector to other. National flow of funds accounts provide a record of these flows for the whole economy. The accounts covering institutional units' transactions are called resources-uses statements. Thus, the flow of funds accounts or accounts of financial flows record and summarize, in a systematic way, the financial transactions of all the sectors of the economy. The accounts record and maintain the borrowing and lending operations among various sectors of the domestic economy and with the rest of the world and trace the flows of savings for capital formation. These accounts may be used to analyze financial developments. The links of financial economy integrated with the national accounting framework reflect associated financial flows with savings and capital formation. Flow of funds are transactions accounts, linked to balance sheet accounts prepared in conjunction with accounts of stocks of financial assets and liabilities of each sector.

The flow of funds accounts mainly consist of two parts, i.e. non-financial flows and financial flows. Non-financial flows are the flow of current income and expenditure, saving and investment. Income and outlay account of a sector is the incoming of factor income and outgoing of consumption expenditure including net current

transfers and presents saving as a balancing entry. Saving is transferred from the income and outlay account to the capital account and is used for investment purposes. Lending/borrowing are the balancing entry of this account depending on whether uses are less or more than the resources of the sector. The essential feature of the non-financial flows is thus to present saving, investment and net lending/borrowing. The surplus/deficit in the non-financial flows indicates the saving investment gap. In fact, the non-financial flows in the flow of funds accounts are the same as the capital account with saving and investment as resources and uses.

The financial flows account is an extension of capital account and describes lending and borrowing operations of the different sectors in the economy. Sectors borrow by issuing claims on themselves or lend to others by accepting claims on them. A sector may carry out both of these activities in varying degrees. A sector is classified as a deficit sector when the claims issued are more than the claims accepted. Net lending to other sectors is the indication of a surplus sector. The borrowing transactions take the form of increase in liabilities, sale of financial assets or reduction of money balances. The lending operations are acquisition of financial assets, increase in money balances or repayment of past debts. Increase in liabilities and decrease in financial assets are termed as the financial resources of funds or incurrence of liabilities while increases in financial assets and decreases in liabilities are known as the financial uses of funds or acquisition of financial assets.

The flow of funds accounts are presented on from whom to whom basis classified by type of the financial instruments. Funds obtained (resources of funds) in any type of financial instrument should be equal to the uses of funds in that form as the financial claims issued by one sector are held by others. The non-financial flows display the current and capital receipts & payments while the financial flows display the changes in financial claims. The financial surplus/deficit shows the difference between financial resources and uses of a sector. The sum of the financial surplus/deficit across the sectors should be zero, since any change in one sector's financial liabilities must be matched by change in another sector's financial assets.

A balanced resources and uses of funds account is drawn for each sector to record its savings and borrowings (resources of funds) and its real investment, lending and accumulation of money balances (uses of funds). The surplus/deficit of a sector can be analyzed into issue and acquisition of financial claims. On the pattern of double-entry system of book keeping, these sector accounts interlock because the issue of claims by one sector generates corresponding entry for acquisition of claims by other. The complete set of flow of funds accounts summary matrix for any year is, therefore, an interlocking set of resources and uses for the economy as a whole.

1.2 Purpose and Value of Accounts

The flow of funds accounts house many channels through which policies are implemented. Particularly if data for the sectors and sub-sectors responsible for implementing policies are presented separately from other sectors. For example, to analyze how changes in financial positions affect spending decisions and economic behavior, it is possible to trace the effects of monetary policy actions through the accounts of the central bank, other depository corporations, and non-financial sectors. The linkages examined in flow of funds accounts are more extensive than those presented in monetary statistics. Flow of funds accounts are useful for financial projections and forecasting, by ensuring both:

1. The internal consistency of financial forecasts and
2. The consistency of financial forecasts with national accounts forecasts.

The accounting constraints in the matrix can be built into economic models in which the variables are forecasted simultaneously, or they can be used as a consistency check on forecasts of variables that have been derived independently of one another.

Flow of funds accounts are useful in macroeconomic modeling and provide a framework for financial programming. These accounts demonstrate a number of sectoral relationships (including consistency of flows between sectors with macroeconomic objectives such as a sustainable balance of payments position, adequacy of credit from depository corporations to specified sectors, financing central government deficit, etc.). The accounts facilitate analysis of sectoral movements that balance supply and demand for funds coming from significant sectors of the economy. The quantum and nature of funds that are transferred directly from savers to the investors as also those routed through financial intermediaries are revealed. Changes in the liabilities and assets of foreign countries/institutions are listed separately in the Rest of the World sector. Thus the level of domestic savings via financing by the Rest of the World may also be ascertained from these accounts. The flow of funds accounts provide a useful macro-economic framework for investment program analysis.

The intermediary role, played by the financial institutions such as banks, non- bank financial institutions and insurance companies in attracting funds and responding to the investment needs of the economy may be assessed from flow of funds accounts. The operations of the financial intermediaries in relation to sectoral flows and the structural changes in various forms of their borrowing and lending activities are important to analysts in many ways. This is more important for developing countries where demand for funds and for material resources normally exceeds supply. When sector accounts are placed side by side and the flow of funds matrix for the economy is constructed as a whole, a variety of analytical questions about capital market process and problems of growth can be answered like how private and public capital formation is being financed in a plan period? How much capital is provided from domestic savings and how much from abroad?

Compilation of flow of funds accounts is important for Pakistan as it provides a framework for the analysis of a number of key financial problems in development planning. The financing of the public sector development program including financing of the federal budgetary deficit and the public sector enterprises, management of the balance of payments to ensure adequate foreign exchange reserves and the control of the monetary and banking system with a view to ensuring availability of adequate funds are the problems which can be tackled within the flow of funds framework.

1.3 The Structure of Accounts under SNA-2008

SNA-2008 contains a consistent and integrated set of economic accounts that cover all institutional sectors and sub-sectors of the economy and the economic relationships of an economy with the Rest of the World (RoW). The SNA contains a full set of interrelated accounts for transactions and other flows, as well as balance sheets that show the stocks of non-financial assets, financial assets, and liabilities.

1.4 Sectors of Economy

A significant element in the preparation of flow of funds accounts is the appropriate grouping of commonly identifiable economic units (institutional units) into sectors. A sector refers to a subdivision of the economy, in particular to a group of decision-making units within the economy that are more or less homogeneous in certain

characteristics. The choice is governed by such considerations as the homogeneity of groups of decision-making units, the availability of basic data, and ease in handling. The sectors and sub-sectors classification is as following:

1. Non-financial corporations
 - a) Public non-financial corporations
 - b) National private non-financial corporations
 - c) Foreign controlled non-financial corporations
2. Financial corporations
 - a) Central bank
 - b) Deposit taking corporations except the central bank
 - c) Money market funds
 - d) Non-money market funds
 - e) Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds
 - f) Financial auxiliaries
 - g) Captive financial institutions and money lenders
 - h) Insurance corporations
 - i) Pension funds
3. General government
 - a) Federal government including NPIs and excluding public corporations
 - b) Provincial & local governments including NPIs and excluding public corporations
4. Households and non -profit institutions serving households (NPISH)
5. Rest of the world

OVERVIEW

Total outstanding financial assets amounted to Rs. 60,006.7 billion at the end of 2015-16, depicting an increase of Rs. 11,437.1 billion (23.5%) from the end of previous year. In similar fashion, total outstanding liabilities amounted to Rs. 82,404.8 billion at the end of period under review, reflecting an increase of Rs. 13,234.0 billion (19.1%) from the end of previous year.

The outstanding financial assets of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) increased by Rs. 1,993.3 billion (16.5%) from the end of 2014-15 to Rs. 14,045.7 billion. Similarly, liabilities of the same increased by Rs. 52.4 billion (3.1%) to Rs. 1,755.8 billion. As the financial assets increased at faster pace than liabilities, the net financial assets (financial assets- liabilities) of households & NPISH increased by Rs. 1,940.9 billion (18.8%) from Rs. 10,348.9 billion at the end of previous year to Rs. 12,289.9 billion. Likewise, the ratio of financial assets to liabilities of households & NPISH rose from 7.08 times at the end of previous year to 8.00 times.

The amount of non-financial corporate sector's fund-raising increased from Rs. 688.3 billion over previous year to Rs. 1,794.4 billion, influenced by sharp increase in borrowings from deposit taking corporations (Rs. 212.8 billion - Rs. 399.1 billion) and other accounts payables (Rs. -1.3 billion - Rs. 428.8 billion). Similarly, non-financial corporate sector's funds utilization increased from previous year's Rs. 645.6 billion to Rs. 1,518.3 billion during 2015-16. The non-financial corporate sector's financial surplus also increased from Rs. 42.8 billion in previous year to Rs. 276.1 billion.

In case of households & NPISH, fund raising and fund utilization elevate, resulting increased in funds surplus from Rs. 1,108.3 billion in the previous year to Rs. 1,218.3 billion. The funds raised by the government increased from Rs. 1,364.2 billion in previous year to Rs. 2,140.4 billion. Similarly, funds utilization increased as well from Rs. 74.2 billion in the previous year to Rs. 753.4 billion. As a result of sharp increase in fund raising, the scale of funds surplus decreased from Rs. -1,290.0 billion to Rs. -1,387.1 billion in 2015-16. The rest of the world's funds shortage increased from Rs. 235.6 billion in previous year to Rs. 480.2 billion.

During the year 2015-16, the volume of fund-raising by financial corporations increased to Rs. 3,749.3 billion from previous year Rs. 2,291.0 billion. Similarly, the scale of financial corporations funds utilization increased from Rs. 2,300.4 billion in previous year to Rs. 3,713.9 billion. The scale of financial corporations funds surplus drop from Rs. 9.4 billion in previous year to Rs. 35.4 billion.

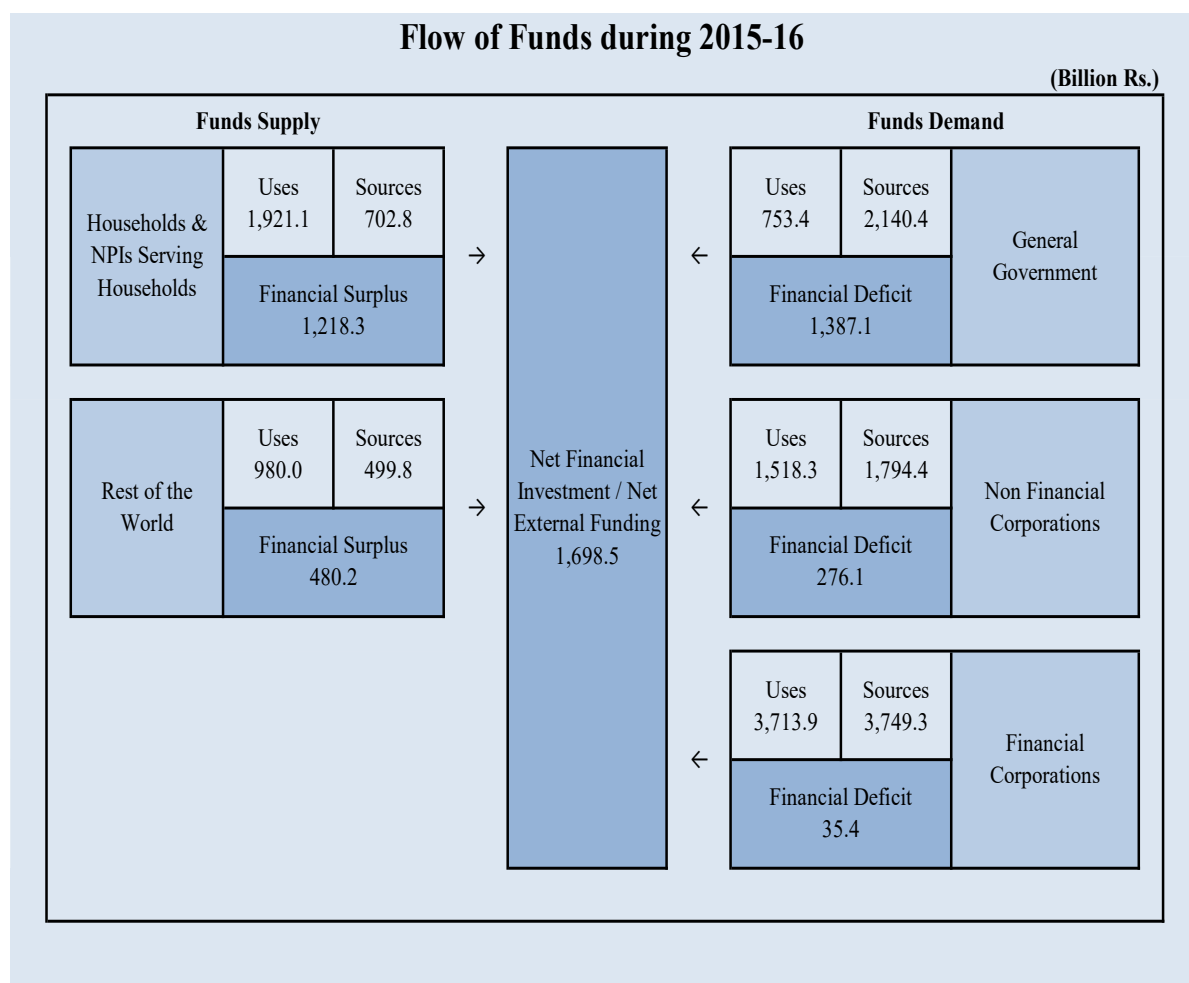


Figure 2.1: Summary of Flow of Funds

2.1 Financial Assets and Liabilities

2.1.1 Financial Assets

Outstanding financial assets amounted to Rs. 60,006.7 billion at the end of 2015-16, with an increase of 23.5 percent from the end of previous year. Viewing the trends of the components of financial assets, the weights of debt securities (25.3% - 19.7%) and trade credit & advances (6.7% - 5.9%) decreased, whereas those of currencies & deposits (34.4% - 34.8%), loans & advances (13.9% - 15.1%), share capital (5.8% - 6.3%) and other accounts receivables (13.9% - 18.1%) increased at the end of the review period.

2.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Table 2.1: Trends of Financial Assets

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Financial Assets	35,356,400	40,354,265	44,820,934	48,569,564	60,006,650
Changes (%)	9.2	14.1	11.1	8.4	23.5
Currency & Deposits	10,948,432 <i>31.0</i>	12,110,241 <i>30.0</i>	14,650,933 <i>32.7</i>	16,729,392 <i>34.4</i>	20,910,398 <i>34.8</i>
Debt Securities	7,881,093 <i>22.3</i>	9,866,827 <i>24.5</i>	11,074,479 <i>24.7</i>	12,293,961 <i>25.3</i>	11,820,891 <i>19.7</i>
Loans & Advances	5,462,836 <i>15.5</i>	5,948,434 <i>14.7</i>	5,676,786 <i>12.7</i>	6,742,540 <i>13.9</i>	9,071,461 <i>15.1</i>
Shares Capital	2,068,911 <i>5.9</i>	2,175,208 <i>5.4</i>	3,008,441 <i>6.7</i>	2,797,543 <i>5.8</i>	3,798,029 <i>6.3</i>
Trade Credit & Advances	2,847,784 <i>8.1</i>	2,880,574 <i>7.1</i>	3,644,350 <i>8.1</i>	3,256,983 <i>6.7</i>	3,537,590 <i>5.9</i>
Other Accounts Receivables ²	6,147,344 <i>17.4</i>	7,372,981 <i>18.3</i>	6,765,945 <i>15.1</i>	6,749,145 <i>13.9</i>	10,868,281 <i>18.1</i>

Notes:

1) Figures in *italic* represent shares in total assets.

2) Includes monetary gold & SDR, Insurance & technical reserves, financial derivatives and other financial assets.

2.1.2 Liabilities

Outstanding liabilities amounted to Rs. 82,404.8 billion at the end of 2015-16, with an increase of 19.1 percent from the end of previous year. Viewing the trends of the components of liabilities the weights of currencies & deposits (23.4% - 25.0%), shares capital (13.5% - 14.1%) and loans (24.0% - 26.0%) increased. Whereas, those of debt securities (18.2% - 14.7%) and trade credit & advances (4.5% - 3.8%) decreased. However, other accounts payable (16.4% - 16.4%) remain unchanged.

Table 2.2: Trends of Liabilities

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Financial Liabilities	51,349,170	57,146,745	63,236,819	69,170,853	82,404,823
Changes (%)	10.7	11.3	10.7	9.4	19.1
Currency & Deposits	11,020,361 <i>21.46</i>	12,349,735 <i>21.61</i>	14,646,258 <i>23.2</i>	16,165,450 <i>23.4</i>	20,597,339 <i>25.0</i>
Debt Securities	7,910,044 <i>15.4</i>	9,547,936 <i>16.7</i>	11,269,897 <i>17.8</i>	12,613,308 <i>18.2</i>	12,105,277 <i>14.7</i>
Loans & Advances	15,738,510 <i>30.6</i>	15,962,154 <i>27.9</i>	15,860,606 <i>25.1</i>	16,588,741 <i>24.0</i>	21,438,383 <i>26.0</i>
Shares Capital	6,268,611 <i>12.2</i>	7,708,704 <i>13.5</i>	9,050,153 <i>14.3</i>	9,345,213 <i>13.5</i>	11,632,138 <i>14.1</i>
Trade Credit & Advances	2,340,582 <i>4.6</i>	1,958,202 <i>3.4</i>	3,119,405 <i>4.9</i>	3,129,092 <i>4.5</i>	3,091,475 <i>3.8</i>
Other Accounts Payables ²	8,071,062 <i>15.7</i>	9,620,014 <i>16.8</i>	9,290,500 <i>14.7</i>	11,329,049 <i>16.4</i>	13,540,211 <i>16.4</i>

Notes:

1) Figures in *italic* represent shares in total liabilities.

2) Includes monetary gold & SDR, Insurance & technical reserves, financial derivatives and miscellaneous liabilities

2.1.3 Financial Assets and Liabilities of Households

The financial assets of households & NPISH increased by 16.5 percent from Rs. 12,052.4 billion at the end of 2014-15 to Rs. 14,045.7 billion at the end of 2015-16.

Table 2.3: Financial Assets and Liabilities of the Households and NPISH

	(Year End - Million Rs.)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Financial Assets	8,966,918	10,806,146	10,914,945	12,052,389	14,045,698
<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>16.5</i>
<i>Changes</i>	<i>1,107,124</i>	<i>1,839,228</i>	<i>108,799</i>	<i>1,137,444</i>	<i>1,993,309</i>
Currency & Deposits	5,520,107	6,527,856	7,527,497	8,691,260	11,805,776
Debt Securities	2,013,223	2,207,054	2,465,868	2,663,515	566,432
Insurance & Pension Reserves	347,031	391,159	101,047	141,710	741,262
Shares Capital	348,620	340,666	354,524	374,124	595,714
Other Accounts Receivables ²	737,937	1,339,411	466,010	181,781	336,514
Financial Debt	1,033,875	1,058,423	1,651,678	1,703,443	1,755,827
<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>-22.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<i>Changes</i>	<i>(293,219)</i>	<i>24,548</i>	<i>593,255</i>	<i>51,765</i>	<i>52,384</i>
Borrowing From Central Bank	16,975	17,861	17,854	19,033	24,027
Borrowing From DTC's ³	634,339	684,185	670,905	760,737	893,938
Borrowing From NBFC's ⁴	6,238	306	165	107	159
Borrowing From NFPSE's	26,765	22,525	19,999	27,980	48,533
Insurance & Pension Funds	24,090	28,091	701	948	1,811
Others ⁵	325,467	305,456	942,055	894,639	787,359
Net Financial Assets (A-B)	7,933,043	9,747,723	9,263,267	10,348,945	12,289,871
	<i>1,400,343</i>	<i>1,814,680</i>	<i>(484,456)</i>	<i>1,085,678</i>	<i>1,940,925</i>
Financial Ratio (A/B)	8.67	10.21	6.61	7.08	8.00

Notes:

- 1) Figures in *Italic* represent changes from the ends of the previous years.
- 2) Include trade credit & advances, loans etc
- 3) Loans extended by commercial banks.
- 4) Loans extended by other accepting deposit institutions, other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries.
- 5) Trade credits, miscellaneous financial debts, etc.

Viewing the trends of the components of financial assets of households & NPISH, the weights of debt securities (22.1% - 4.0%) decreased. Whereas, those of currency & deposits (72.1% - 84.1%), shares capital (3.1% - 4.2%), insurance & pension (1.2% - 5.3%) and others (include trade credit & advances and loans) (1.5% - 2.4%) increased.

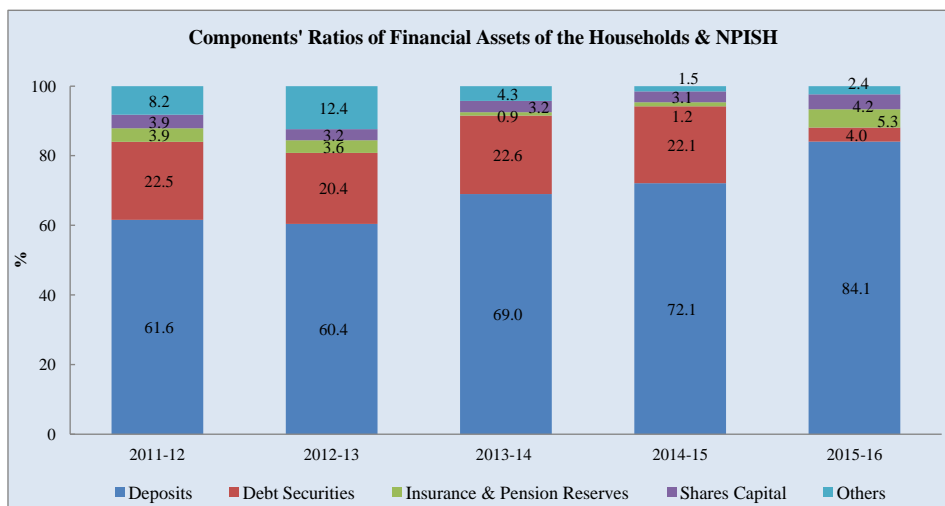


Figure 2.2: Components' Ratios of Financial Assets of Households & NPISH

The liabilities of households & NPISH increased by 3.1 percent from Rs. 1,703.4 billion at the end of 2014-15

to Rs. 1,755.8 billion, compared to 3.1 percent increase in the previous year. Viewing the details of the composition of liabilities of households & NPISH, the weight of borrowings from other (52.5% - 44.8%) dropped, whereas that of borrowings from deposits taking corporations (44.7% - 50.9%), borrowings from non banking financial corporation (1.1% - 1.4%) and borrowings from non-financial corporate sector (1.6% - 2.8%) increased. The borrowings from Insurance & Pension Funds (0.1% - 0.1%) remain unchanged,

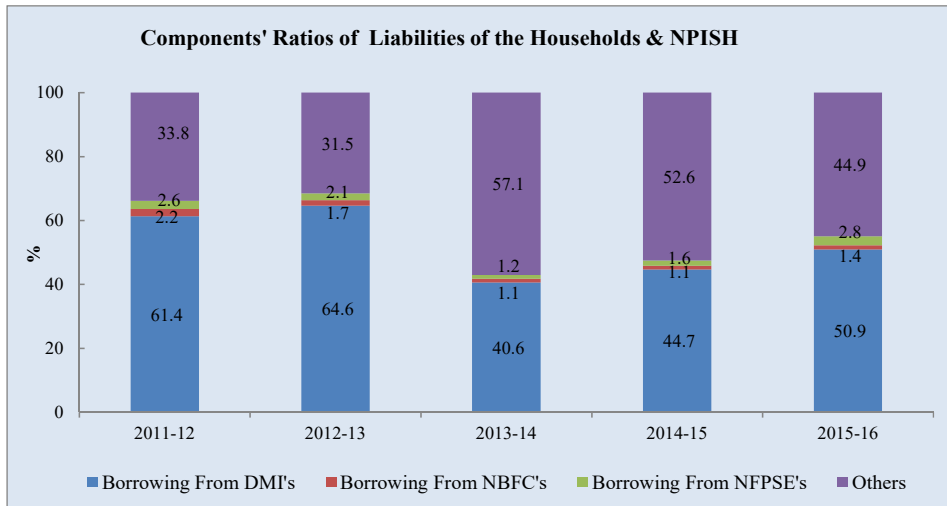


Figure 2.3: Components' Ratios of Liabilities of Households & NPISH

At the end of 2015-16, the net financial assets of households & NPISH stood at Rs. 12,289.9 billion having increased of Rs. 1,940.9 billion from Rs. 10,348.9 billion at the end of previous year. A small increase of Rs. 52.4 billion in the liabilities of households & NPISH was offset by the expansion of Rs. 1,993.3 billion in holdings of financial assets. Meanwhile, the ratio of financial assets to liabilities of households & NPISH increased from 7.08 times at the end of 2014-15 to 8.00 times as financial assets increased at faster pace than liabilities.

2.2 Financial Transactions by Sector

2.2.1 Non-Financial Corporate Sector

During the year 2015-16, fund-raising of non-financial corporate sector increased by Rs. 1,106.1 billion to Rs. 1,794.4 billion from the previous year, centering on borrowings from deposit taking corporations and shares capital. The amount of indirect financing increased to Rs. 605.8 billion from Rs. 256.8 billion of the previous year, direct financing increased from Rs. 420.5 billion in the preceding year to Rs. 648.7 billion owing to an increase in the deposits. Fund-raising from others account payables increased from Rs. -1.3 billion in preceding year to Rs. 428.8 billion, borrowing from non residents increased from Rs. 12.3 billion to Rs. 111.0 billion during the period under review.

The ratio of fund-raising through indirect financing during the year 2015-16 decreased from 37.3 percent of the previous year to 33.8 percent and other accounts payable during the period under review increased from -0.2 percent of the previous year to 23.9 percent. Whereas, the ratio of fund-raising through borrowing from non-residents increased from 1.8 percent of the previous year to 6.2 percent and direct financing decreased from 61.1 percent of the previous year to 36.2 percent.

During 2015-16, the non-financial corporate sector's funds utilization increased from previous year's Rs. 645.6 billion to Rs. 1,518.3 billion. Viewing the pattern of funds utilization by type of financial instrument, the sector's utilization of currency & deposits and loans decreased, whereas shares capital, debt securities, insurance & technical reserves, foreign claims and other accounts receivable increased significantly which resulted in increase in overall sector's utilization. In the year 2015-16, the financial deficit/surplus (fund raising - fund utilization = investment - savings) of the non-financial corporate sector increased to Rs. 276.1 billion from Rs. 42.8 billion of the previous year.

Table 2.4: Fund Raising and Utilization by the Non-financial Corporation Sector

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Fund Raising	1,240,743	864,510	1,612,170	688,331	1,794,400
<i>Indirect Finance¹</i>	<i>230,497</i>	<i>232,413</i>	<i>470,234</i>	<i>256,845</i>	<i>605,813</i>
Borrowing From NFPSE's	(4,310)	124,430	(11,049)	(7,797)	41,851
Borrowing From Central Bank	-	39,294	-	(4,847)	-
Borrowing From DTC's	152,477	1,925	464,351	212,792	399,072
Borrowing From NBFC's	6,159	1,556	(1,029)	(1,305)	1,126
Borrowings from Government	74,120	61,168	15,746	12,060	122,077
Borrowings from Other Resident Sec.	2,052	4,041	2,216	45,941	41,687
<i>Direct Finance²</i>	<i>(12,403)</i>	<i>250,682</i>	<i>885,043</i>	<i>420,490</i>	<i>648,745</i>
Deposits	23,282	38,645	72,173	91,854	148,091
Debt Securities	(175,578)	(7,882)	28,894	16,467	24,460
Shares Capital	139,894	219,919	783,975	312,170	476,193
<i>Borrowings from Overseas</i>	<i>48,544</i>	<i>75,110</i>	<i>(48,642)</i>	<i>12,315</i>	<i>111,012</i>
<i>Other Accounts Payable³</i>	<i>974,105</i>	<i>306,306</i>	<i>305,535</i>	<i>(1,319)</i>	<i>428,830</i>
Fund Utilization	1,008,243	556,192	1,628,300	645,580	1,518,345
Currency & Deposits	233,120	390,095	348,295	400,645	43,848
<i>Currency</i>	<i>2,519</i>	<i>21,107</i>	<i>(13,829)</i>	<i>(3,680)</i>	<i>6,703</i>
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	<i>126,834</i>	<i>308,962</i>	<i>308,827</i>	<i>395,695</i>	<i>(209,047)</i>
<i>Other transferable deposits</i>	<i>25,378</i>	<i>28,746</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>64,366</i>	<i>95,305</i>
<i>Other deposits</i>	<i>78,389</i>	<i>31,280</i>	<i>(2,769)</i>	<i>(55,736)</i>	<i>150,887</i>
Debt Securities	48,964	155,238	30,839	(76,223)	122,356
Loans Extended	(9,333)	(10,965)	(18,504)	4,974	(17,218)
Shares Capital	(2,260)	77,053	36,308	78,855	93,363
Insurance & Technical Reserves	5,412	6,854	404,066	1,849	23,831
Foreign Claims	(5,441)	37,595	(8,880)	(412)	34,842
Other Accounts Receivable ¹	737,782	(99,678)	836,176	235,893	1,217,322
Funds Shortage⁴	232,500	308,318	(16,130)	42,751	276,055

Notes:

1) Borrowings from financial & non financial corporations

2) Shares and other equity, securities, corporate bonds, etc

3) Trade credits, bills payable, etc

4) Positive figures represent financial surplus, negative figures represent financial deficit

2.2.2 Households & NPISH

During the year 2015-16, funds raised by households & NPISH came to Rs. 702.8 billion, a sharp increase from the previous year's of Rs. -44.4 billion. By type of financial institution, fund raising through deposit taking corporations (Rs. 87.8 billion - Rs. 127.4 billion), insurance (Rs. 0.02 billion - Rs. 0.3 billion), central bank (Rs. 1.2 billion - Rs. 1.7 billion), non banking financial corporation's (Rs. -0.06 billion - Rs. 0.04 billion) and others (Rs. -135.0 billion - Rs. 575.0 billion) increased. Whereas, non-financial corporation's (Rs. 1.6 billion - Rs. -1.6 billion) decreased.

The volume of households & NPISH utilization of funds increased to Rs. 1,921.1 billion from the previous year's of Rs. 1,063.9 billion. Looking at the pattern of funds utilization, currency & deposits at financial institutions

2.2. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS BY SECTOR

increased from previous year's of Rs. 1,010.1 billion to Rs. 1,763.4 billion due to an increase in currency, transferable deposits and other transferable deposits, although the other deposits decreased.

Table 2.5: Fund Raising and Utilization by the Households & NPISH

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Fund Raising (A)	59,486	697	223,859	(44,433)	702,815
Borrowing From Central Bank	1,075	886	(7)	1,179	1,665
Borrowing From DTC's	3,582	34,268	(16,918)	87,819	127,419
Borrowing From NBFC's ¹	(1,081)	56	72	(57)	44
Borrowing From NFPSE's	1,428	(1,614)	2,310	1,608	(1,583)
Borrowing from Insurance Companies	3,831	4,000	(27,390)	18	285
Others ²	50,651	(36,899)	265,791	(135,000)	574,985
Fund Utilization (B)	1,665,283	1,614,993	950,096	1,063,869	1,921,072
Currency & Deposits	724,951	1,015,424	796,541	1,010,070	1,760,369
<i>Currency</i>	<i>171,760</i>	<i>274,115</i>	<i>253,624</i>	<i>384,000</i>	<i>771,055</i>
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	<i>331,293</i>	<i>535,321</i>	<i>449,422</i>	<i>407,169</i>	<i>793,939</i>
<i>Restricted deposits</i>	<i>117,557</i>	<i>214,621</i>	<i>41,318</i>	<i>163,850</i>	<i>244,317</i>
<i>Other deposits</i>	<i>104,341</i>	<i>(8,633)</i>	<i>52,177</i>	<i>55,051</i>	<i>(48,942)</i>
Debt Securities	171,803	151,506	409,523	751	(82,111)
Loans Extended	2,052	4,041	2,216	45,941	41,687
Shares Capital	22,966	1,901	11,647	25,163	90,213
Insurance & Technical Reserves	60,751	44,129	(290,113)	15,573	99,580
Other Accounts Receivable ²	682,760	397,992	20,283	(33,629)	11,335
Difference (B- A)³	1,605,796	1,614,296	726,238	1,108,302	1,218,257

Notes:

- 1) Loans extended by securities institutions, other financial corporations and financial auxiliaries
- 2) Trade credits, miscellaneous financial debts, etc.
- 3) Positive figures represent financial surplus, negative figures represent financial deficit

The loans extended decreased from the previous year's of Rs. 45.9 billion to Rs. 41.7 billion. Whereas, insurance & technical reserves increased from Rs. 15.6 billion to Rs. 99.6 billion, shares capital increased from Rs. 25.2 billion to Rs. 90.2 billion, other account receivable increased from Rs. -33.6 billion to Rs. 11.3 billion and debt securities decreased from Rs. 0.8 billion to Rs. -82.1 billion. Funds surplus of households & NPISH increased by Rs. 110.0 billion from previous year's of Rs. 1,108.3 billion to Rs. 1,218.3 billion .

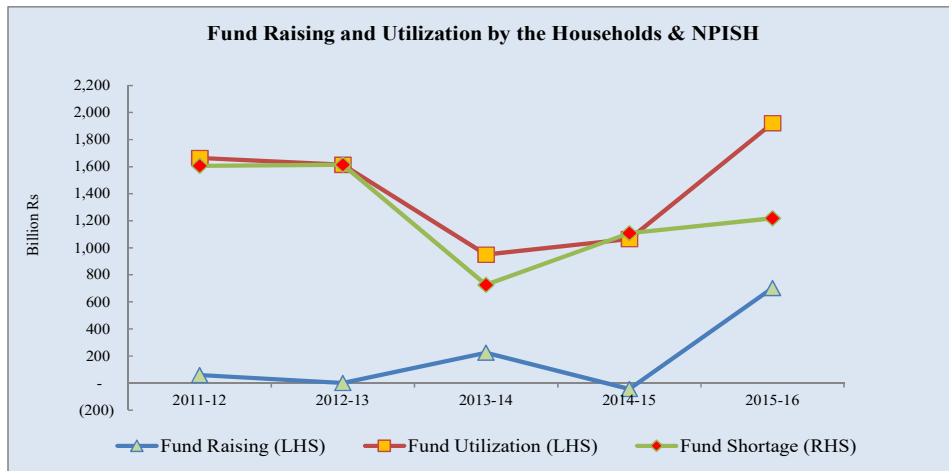


Figure 2.4: Fund Raising & Utilization by Households & NPISH

2.2.3 General Government Sector

During the year 2015-16, funds raised by the government sector increased from Rs. 1,364.2 billion in the previous year to Rs. 2,140.4 billion as the issuance of debt securities (Rs. 819.3 billion - Rs. 1,290.5 billion), borrowings from financial institutions (Rs. 291.6 billion - Rs. 556.2 billion) and other accounts payable (Rs. 112.4 billion - Rs. 183.0 billion) increased, whereas deposits (Rs. 140.8 billion - Rs. 110.8 billion) decreased. Funds utilized by the government sector increased from Rs. 74.2 billion of the previous year to Rs. 753.4 billion as currency & deposits (Rs. 20.0 billion - Rs. 466.5 billion), shares capital (Rs. 37.3 billion - Rs. 84.9 billion), loans extended (Rs. 18.1 billion - Rs. 122.4 billion) and other account receivable (Rs. -1.3 billion - Rs. 76.6 billion) increased sharply. As a result, fund deficit inflated from previous year's (Rs. -1,290.0 billion to Rs. -1,387.1 billion).

Table 2.6: Fund Raising and Utilization by the General Government Sector

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Fund Raising (A)	1,888,697	2,001,597	1,984,482	1,364,184	2,140,419
Deposits	103,594	197,073	(15,247)	140,814	110,768
Debt Securities	1,487,190	1,685,578	1,657,817	819,332	1,290,514
Borrowings from Financial Inst.	179,177	37,592	168,792	291,604	556,168
Other Accounts Payable	118,735	81,354	173,121	112,434	182,969
Fund Utilization (B)	158,089	301,071	936,031	74,158	753,359
Currency & Deposits	(33,728)	20,181	537,493	20,018	466,475
<i>Currency</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Transferable deposits</i>	(36,991)	32,126	507,551	(23,824)	379,631
<i>Restricted deposits</i>	(1,010)	15	29	1,378	862
<i>Other deposits</i>	4,273	(11,960)	29,913	42,464	85,982
Debt Securities	(2,637)	-	3,321	-	2,941
Loans Extended	73,943	58,952	14,122	18,109	122,391
Shares Capital	20,447	14,183	323,129	37,296	84,941
Other Accounts Receivable	100,064	207,756	57,966	(1,265)	76,611
Difference (B- A)	(1,730,608)	(1,700,526)	(1,048,451)	(1,290,025)	(1,387,060)

2.2.4 Rest of the World Sector

During the year 2015-16, fund-raising increased from Rs. 455.2 billion in the previous year to Rs. 499.9 billion. Similarly, the rest of the world's funds utilization Rs. 690.8 billion in 2014-15 also increased to Rs. 980.0 billion in 2015-16. Fund shortage increased from the previous year's of Rs. 235.6 billion to Rs. 480.2 billion.

Table 2.7: Fund Raising and Utilization by the Rest of the World Sector

	(During Period - Million Rs.)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Fund Raising (A)	(387,460)	(382,997)	307,104	455,235	499,824
SDR's	(14,594)	(9,737)	(5,675)	(3,841)	(6,463)
Foreign Exchange Holdings	(381,305)	(440,545)	311,452	465,663	475,416
Foreign Direct Investment	9,780	28,905	10,652	3,282	12,422
Others	(1,341)	38,380	(9,325)	(9,868)	18,449
Fund Utilization (B)	11,870	(167,102)	438,191	690,816	980,035
Foreign Exchange Holdings	6,207	(37,219)	(7,471)	107,302	41,616
Overseas Securities ¹	(4,662)	445	206,027	93,900	(917)
Loans	(48,110)	(245,145)	50,256	297,560	703,392
Shares Investment by Non-residents	67,540	153,344	247,008	186,434	207,064
Trade Credits	(2,052)	(2,804)	2,767	14,985	(9,782)
Others	(7,054)	(35,723)	(60,396)	(9,365)	38,662
Difference (B- A)²	399,331	215,895	131,087	235,581	480,211

Notes:

1) Debt securities held by non-residents

2) Positive figures represent financial surplus, negative figures represent financial deficit

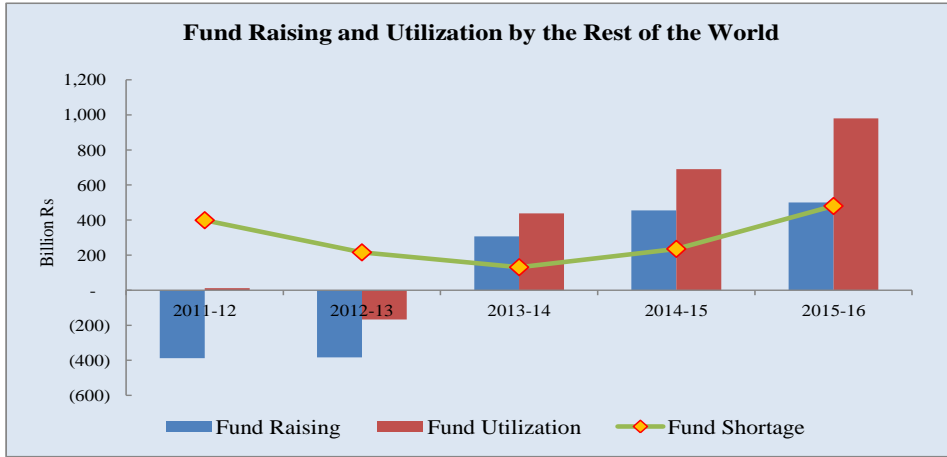


Figure 2.5: Fund Raising and Utilization of the Rest of the World Sector

2.2.5 Financial Corporation Sector

2.2.5.1 Fund-Raising

During the year 2015-16, fund-raising by financial corporations' increased to Rs. 3,749.3 billion from the previous year's Rs. 2,291.0 billion. Looking at the pattern of fund-raising by financial institution type, insurance companies & pension funds (Rs. 15.4 billion to Rs. 136.8 billion), central bank (Rs. 549.1 billion to Rs. 1,259.3 billion), other financial corporations (Rs. 5.9 billion to Rs. 96.1 billion), deposit taking corporations (Rs. 1,727.7 billion to Rs. 2,241.5 billion) and by financial auxiliaries (Rs. -7.2 billion to Rs. 15.5 billion) increased from the preceding year.

Table 2.8: Fund Raising by the Financial Corporations Sector

		(During Period - Million Rs.)				
Fund Raising		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ^P
By	Central Bank	145,503	162,543	691,948	549,127	1,259,309
Financial	Deposit Taking Corp.	931,848	1,249,793	982,456	1,727,695	2,241,489
Inst. Type	Financial Auxiliaries	10,474	31,236	(26,549)	(7,155)	15,523
	Other Financial Corporations	135,569	(5,348)	31,608	5,852	96,084
	Insurance Com. & Pension Funds	76,661	71,353	125,647	15,447	136,847
By	Currency & Deposits	839,893	1,092,336	1,679,391	1,319,212	2,615,745
Financial	Debt Securities	10,379	(5,320)	(6,492)	(17,889)	(3,651)
Instrument	Borrowings from DTC's.	(56,058)	266,722	(123,761)	531,589	878,783
	Borrowings from Overseas	40,696	897	47,463	17,787	40,580
	Shares Capital	201,943	(11,931)	17,808	(31,546)	162,986
	Insurance & Technical Reserves	72,335	55,087	123,555	16,922	126,696
	Financial Derivative	(8,384)	69,711	(12,684)	33,526	(15,606)
	Other Accounts Payable	199,251	42,075	79,829	421,363	(56,281)

Viewing at the pattern by financial instrument, fund-raising through debt securities (Rs. -17.9 billion to Rs. -3.7 billion), shares capital (Rs. -31.5 billion to Rs. 163.0 billion), borrowing from non-residents (Rs. 17.8 billion to Rs. 40.6 billion), currency & deposits (Rs. 1,319.2 billion to Rs. 2,615.7 billion) and borrowings from deposit taking corporations (Rs. 531.6 billion to Rs. 878.8 billion), increased from the previous year. Whereas, fund-raising through financial derivative (Rs. 33.5 billion to Rs. -15.6 billion) and other account payable (Rs. 421.4 billion to Rs. -56.3 billion) decreased.

2.2.5.2 Fund Utilization

During 2015-16, the financial corporation sector's funds utilization increased from the Rs. 2,300.4 billion of the previous year to Rs. 3,713.9 billion. Viewing the financial corporation sector's funds utilization by type of financial institution, deposit taking corporations and financial auxiliaries increased by Rs. 272.6 billion and Rs. 25.3 billion respectively. Central bank increased sharply by Rs. 892.4 billion, other financial corporations increased by Rs. 108.3 billion and insurance companies & pension funds was increased by Rs. 114.9 billion. Viewing the pattern by type of financial instrument, the financial corporation sector's holdings of debt securities, loans extended, share capital, financial derivative, monetary gold & SDR's and currency & deposits increased when compare to previous year. On the other hand, the financial corporation sector's holdings of insurance & technical reserves decreased in 2015-16.

Table 2.9: Fund Utilization by the Financial Corporations Sector

		(During Period - Million Rs.)				
Fund Utilization		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16^P
By	Central Bank	49,225	162,224	776,743	367,571	1,259,950
Financial	Deposit taking Corporations.	984,724	1,270,408	1,022,828	1,875,134	2,147,765
Inst. Type	Financial Auxiliaries	10,606	30,780	(26,776)	(7,274)	17,984
	Other Financial Corporations	149,398	43,453	27,532	24,964	133,296
	Insurance Com & Pension Funds	87,209	76,397	130,517	39,985	154,904
By	Monetary Gold & SDR's	(14,957)	(9,388)	(5,362)	(27,431)	(6,463)
Financial	Currency & Deposits	(311,724)	(306,883)	552,929	306,122	627,474
Instrument	Debt Securities	1,124,713	1,435,019	877,530	882,683	1,394,172
	Loans Extended	202,856	318,179	308,796	1,093,788	1,421,015
	Shares Capital	161,745	(60,593)	110,062	(76,923)	128,800
	Insurance & Technical Reserves	2	(3)	2	43,838	10,334
	Financial Derivative	(10,188)	(7,161)	(21,285)	(26,225)	(7,968)
	Other Accounts Receivable	128,714	214,093	108,172	104,529	146,534

2.2.5.3 Funds Supply to Non-Financial Sectors

During the year 2015-16, the volume of funds supplied to domestic non-financial sectors (non-financial corporations, government, households and NPISH) by financial corporations including the SBP increased from the previous year's Rs. 1,146.9 billion to Rs. 1,904.6 billion. This was mainly attributable to increase in purchase of securities from other financial corporations.

Table 2.10: Volume of Funds Supplied to Non-Financial Sectors by the Financial Sectors

		(During Period - Million Rs.)				
Funds Supplied¹		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16^P
By	Non-Financial Corporations	(4,602)	1,111	467,834	227,526	445,007
Sectors	Households	1,347,902	1,461,314	1,040,866	827,299	1,332,659
	Government Sector	8,502	40,741	(42,443)	92,055	126,966
By	Loans	244,804	55,714	431,510	347,855	585,036
Financial	Percent	18.11	3.71	29.43	30.33	30.72
Instrument	Depository Corporations.	224,601	65,288	468,753	348,495	582,233
	Other Financial Corporations.	20,203	(9,574)	(37,243)	(640)	2,802
	Securities	1,106,997	1,447,453	1,034,746	799,026	1,319,596
	Percent	81.89	96.29	70.57	69.67	69.28
	Depository Corporations.	512,737	953,099	301,766	1,445,019	1,490,765
	Other Financial Corporations.	594,260	494,354	732,980	(645,994)	(171,169)

Notes:

1) Securities and Loans

INTEGRATED CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF PAKISTAN

A sector's non-financial transactions generate changes in financial assets or liabilities. These changes are, in turn, recorded as the sector's financial transactions. This interrelationship sets the stage for the development of the flow of funds account, which provides a record of non-financial and financial transactions among the main macroeconomic sectors in a consistent and comprehensive framework. The integrated financial and capital account is a two dimension matrix that covers all institutional sectors and financial assets categories. For each sector and for the total economy, it presents net incurrence of liabilities (resources) and net acquisition of financial assets (uses). The account shows movements in financial assets and liabilities along with non-financial saving and investment of all sectors of economy. The sectoral accounts of deposit taking corporations, financial auxiliaries, other financial corporations, money market funds, non money market funds, pension funds, insurance corporations, State Bank of Pakistan, rest of the world, non-financial public sector enterprise's sectors' accounts do not reflect any discrepancy between financial and non-financial lending and borrowing because the two sets of data sources are same, i.e. sectoral balance sheets using original source, while general government sector showing discrepancy of Rs. 371.5 billion and other resident sector which is residual sector shows discrepancy of Rs. -326.7 billion. This was because we used estimates of non-financial saving and investment for the compilation of the accounts as reported by Planning Commission of Pakistan and PBS.

Table 3.1: Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts 2015-16

Transaction & Balancing Item	Financial Sectors							Million Rs
	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
1 Saving less Investment (2+5-7)	(93,724)	2,461	636	5,363	29,231	1,981	18,057	641
2 Saving, Gross	(60,139)	2,695	186	5,363	29,218	1,981	19,739	35,629
3 Consumption of fixed capital	10,901	264	74	-	(8)	-	148	-
4 Net Saving (2 less 3)	(71,039)	2,431	112	5,363	29,226	1,981	19,591	35,629
5 Capital transfers, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Acq. less disposals of NFA	33,586	234	(450)	-	(13)	-	1,682	34,988

Continued on next page

CHAPTER 3. INTEGRATED CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF PAKISTAN

Table 3.1 – Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts 2015-16 continued from previous page

		Financial Sectors							Million Rs
Transaction & Balancing Item		DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
8	Gross fixed capital formation	35,165	209	(345)	-	(19)	-	1,766	4,063
9	Other non-financial assets	(1,579)	26	(105)	-	6	-	(84)	30,924
10	Net lending/net borrowing(11-29)	(93,724)	2,461	636	5,363	29,231	1,981	18,057	641
11	Net acq. of financial assets	2,147,765	17,984	7,250	(4,869)	125,375	5,540	154,904	1,259,950
12	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,463)
13	Currency and deposits	96,050	10,576	(28,686)	5,381	64,974	1,056	10,046	468,075
14	Currency	71,943	1,179	(256)	0	(68)	-	42	4,066
15	Transferable deposits	12,451	7,740	(28,385)	1,133	55,986	387	3,686	464,009
16	Other deposits	11,657	1,658	(45)	4,248	9,056	669	6,318	-
17	Debt securities	1,507,403	(319)	(1,548)	(5,436)	33,368	597	82,730	(222,623)
18	Short-term	506,554	(301)	1,369	(6,677)	6,350	(604)	(1,486)	(222,679)
19	Long-term	1,000,849	(18)	(2,917)	1,241	27,018	1,202	84,216	55
20	Loans	544,698	255	5,232	(1,175)	(1,060)	-	285	872,780
21	Short-term	59,684	257	1,467	(975)	(1,179)	-	(29)	868,531
22	Long-term	485,014	(2)	3,765	(200)	119	-	314	4,249
23	Shares capital	33,378	5,507	17,014	(70)	44,174	3,590	25,208	-
24	Financial derivatives	(8,005)	39	-	-	0	(2)	-	-
25	Insurance technical reserves	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	10,347	-
26	Other accounts receivable	(25,747)	1,926	15,238	(3,569)	(16,081)	298	26,288	148,182
27	Trade credits and advances	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Other accounts receivable	(25,772)	1,926	15,238	(3,569)	(16,081)	298	26,288	148,182
29	Net incurrence of liabilities	2,241,489	15,523	6,614	(10,232)	96,144	3,559	136,847	1,259,309
30	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Currency and deposits	1,196,259	2,981	(33)	-	-	-	1,483	1,415,055
32	Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847,664
33	Transferable deposits	865,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	558,371
34	Other deposits	330,545	2,981	(33)	-	-	-	1,483	9,020
35	Debt securities	(4,126)	204	430	-	(102)	(0)	(56)	-
36	Short-term	0	(176)	7,364	-	(102)	(0)	(56)	-
37	Long-term	(4,126)	380	(6,934)	-	-	-	-	-
38	Loans	923,559	(7,072)	772	-	-	-	2,105	-
39	Short-term	846,937	(7,794)	(1,695)	-	-	-	1,168	-
40	Long-term	76,622	723	2,467	-	-	-	936	-
41	Shares capital	73,312	1,375	5,184	(6,806)	85,666	2,895	1,359	-
42	Financial derivatives	(8,267)	-	-	(720)	(280)	20	-	(6,360)
43	Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,696	-
44	Other accounts payable	60,753	18,035	260	(2,705)	10,859	644	5,260	(149,386)
45	Trade credits and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Other accounts payable	60,753	18,035	260	(2,705)	10,859	644	5,260	(149,386)
47	Statistical Discrepancy (1-10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.1 Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts - 2015-16 continue....

		Non-Financial Sectors					Million Rs.
Transaction & Balancing Items		NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
1	Saving less Investment (2+5-7)	216,780	(492,835)	(1,015,568)	891,530	480,211	44,764
2	Saving, Gross	617,059	(30,285)	(153,970)	3,694,199	-	4,161,676

Continued on next page

Table 3.1 - Integrated Capital & Financial Accounts 2015-16 continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Transaction & Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors					Total
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	
3 Consumption of fixed capital	190,536	766,604	-	-	-	968,519
4 Net Saving (2 less 3)	426,523	(796,889)	(153,970)	3,694,199	-	3,193,158
5 Capital transfers, net	-	-	-	-	28,417	28,417
6 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	451,794	451,794
7 Acq. less disposals of non-financial assets	400,279	462,551	861,598	2,802,669	-	4,597,123
8 Gross fixed capital formation	218,445	189,569	861,598	2,750,654	-	4,061,104
9 Other non-financial assets	181,834	272,982	-	52,015	-	536,019
10 Net lending/net borrowing(11-29)	216,780	(492,835)	(1,387,060)	1,218,257	480,211	-
11 Net acq. of financial assets	1,028,276	490,069	753,351	1,921,072	980,035	8,886,710
12 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(6,463)
13 Currency and deposits	(81,734)	125,582	466,475	1,760,369	41,616	2,939,782
14 Currency	5,776	927	-	771,055	-	854,665
15 Transferable deposits	(215,138)	6,090	379,631	793,939	-	1,481,529
16 Other deposits	127,627	118,565	86,844	195,375	41,616	603,588
17 Debt securities	116,638	5,718	2,941	(82,111)	(917)	1,436,440
18 Short-term	118,722	(1,652)	2,941	(32,010)	-	370,528
19 Long-term	(2,084)	7,370	-	(50,102)	(917)	1,065,912
20 Loans	(6,786)	(10,432)	122,391	41,687	703,392	2,271,267
21 Short-term	(8,109)	(10,758)	255	(2,415)	-	906,729
22 Long-term	1,324	326	122,136	44,101	703,392	1,364,538
23 Shares capital	86,911	6,452	84,941	90,213	207,064	604,381
24 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	(7,968)
25 Insurance technical reserves	23,798	33	-	99,580	-	133,745
26 Other accounts receivable	889,448	362,716	76,611	11,335	28,880	1,515,525
27 Trade credits and advances	57,293	176,820	(21)	-	(9,782)	224,335
28 Other accounts receivable	832,156	185,896	76,632	11,335	38,662	1,291,190
29 Net incurrence of liabilities	811,496	982,904	2,140,419	702,815	499,824	8,886,710
30 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(6,463)
31 Currency and deposits	17,894	130,197	110,768	-	475,416	3,350,021
32 Currency	-	-	-	-	8,144	855,808
33 Transferable deposits	-	-	-	-	467,272	1,891,357
34 Other deposits	17,894	130,197	110,768	-	-	602,856
35 Debt securities	(3,938)	28,398	1,290,514	-	-	1,311,323
36 Short-term	(14,785)	1,304	303,613	-	-	297,161
37 Long-term	10,847	27,095	986,901	-	-	1,014,162
38 Loans	357,951	358,874	556,168	127,830	(3,979)	2,316,206
39 Short-term	46,840	(50,633)	134,673	47,122	-	1,016,618
40 Long-term	311,111	409,506	421,495	80,707	(3,979)	1,299,588
41 Shares capital	355,563	120,630	-	-	12,422	651,601
42 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	(15,606)
43 Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	126,696
44 Other accounts payable	84,025	344,805	182,969	574,985	22,428	1,152,931
45 Trade credits and advances	(7,053)	144,473	(98)	96,795	28,298	262,415
46 Other accounts payable	91,078	200,332	183,067	478,190	(5,870)	890,517
47 Statistical Discrepancy (1-10)	0	0	371,492 ¹	(326,727)	0	44,764

¹Reason for these discrepancies is due to inconsistencies in methodologies used for preparation of estimates of gross fixed capital formation and gross saving published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission of Pakistan respectively.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The Capital Account of Pakistan 2015-16 shows gross savings related to all sectors of the domestic economy and Rest of the World. The saving of Rs. 3,694.2 billion is related to other resident sector including household & NPISH's. While the savings investment gap is filled by rest of the world sector, estimated as current account deficit of Rs. 480.2 billion, as reported in BOP. The general government sector comprising of Federal, Provincial Governments and NPI's, showing a composite saving of Rs. -154.0 billion and gross capital formation of Rs. 861.6 billion compared to Rs. -46.9 billion and Rs. 743.3 billion in FY15, with net deficit of Rs. 1,015.6 billion (Rs. 790.2 billion in FY15). The resources gap was largely met through issue of Treasury Bills and acquired loans and advances from rest of the world sector. The non-financial private corporate sector recorded gross savings of Rs. 617.1 billion while the gross capital formation amounted to Rs. 400.3 billion resulting in a surplus of Rs. 216.8 billion. The other resident sector shows a surplus/lending of Rs. 891.5 billion and recorded a statistical discrepancy of Rs. 312.4 billion compared to surplus of Rs. 490.9 billion and Rs. 617.4 billion in FY15. The overall economy is deficit in FY16, with inflow (borrowing) of Rs. 480.2 billion from rest of the world sector compared to inflow of Rs. 235.6 billion in FY15 leaving Rs 44.8 billion statistical discrepancy in FY16.

Table 4.1: Capital Account of Pakistan 2015-16

Transaction and Balancing Items	Financial Sectors							
	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
01 Saving, gross (2 plus 3)	(60,139)	2,695	186	5,363	29,218	1,981	19,739	35,629
02 Retain earning	8,289	2,477	12	824	6,160	1,980	9,464	35,629
03 General & special reserve	(68,427)	219	174	4,539	23,058	1	10,275	-
04 Consumption of fixed capital	10,901	264	74	-	(8)	-	148	-
05 Net saving (1 less 4)	(71,039)	2,431	112	5,363	29,226	1,981	19,591	35,629
06 Current external balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07 Acq. less disp of NFA	33,586	234	(450)	-	(13)	-	1,682	34,988
08 Gross fixed capital formation	35,165	209	(345)	-	(19)	-	1,766	4,063
09 Acq less disp of produced fixed assets	35,165	209	(345)	-	(19)	-	1,766	4,063

Continued on next page

CHAPTER 4. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Table 4.1 – Capital Account of Pakistan 2015-16 continued from previous page

		Financial Sectors							Million Rs.
Transaction and Balancing Items		DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP
10	Acq of new produced fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Acq of existing produced fixed assets	50,749	394	9	-	1	-	3,929	5,198
12	Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	15,308	29	2	-	-	-	2,009	3,385
13	Machinery	31,351	292	5	-	1	-	1,526	1,777
14	Weapons System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Cultivated Biological Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Intellectual property products	4,090	72	2	-	-	-	394	35
17	Disp of existing produced fixed assets	15,584	185	354	-	20	-	2,163	1,135
18	Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	2,951	126	8	-	11	-	502	20
19	Machinery	11,339	58	341	-	8	-	693	1,087
20	Weapons System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Cultivated Biological Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Intellectual property products	1,294	1	5	-	-	-	968	27
23	Acq less disp of intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Acq of new intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Acq of existing intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Disp of existing intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Additions to the value of non-produced NFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Major improvements to non-produced NFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Costs of ownership transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Changes in inventories	(388)	-	(99)	-	-	-	-	6
31	Acq less disposals of valuables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118)
32	Acq less disp of non-produced NFA	(1,191)	26	(5)	-	6	-	(84)	31,036
33	Acq less disp of land and tangible NPA	(1,191)	25	(6)	-	0	-	(84)	31,036
34	Acq less disp of intangible NPA	(0)	1	0	-	6	-	-	-
35	Capital transfers, receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Capital taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Investment grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Other capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Capital transfers, payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Capital taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Investment grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Other capital transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Net surplus/deficit (5+35-39-7)	(93,724)	2,461	636	5,363	29,231	1,981	18,057	641
44	Changes in net worth	(71,039)	2,431	112	5,363	29,226	1,981	19,591	35,629
45	Flow of funds accounts net lending/borrowing	(93,724)	2,461	636	5,363	29,231	1,981	18,057	641
46	Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.1 Capital Account of Pakistan 2015-16 continue...

		Non-Financial Sectors					Million Rupees
Transaction and Balancing Items		NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	Total
01	Saving, gross (2 plus 3)	617,059	(30,285)	(153,970)	3,694,199	-	4,161,676
02	Retain earning	311,633	(3,166,624)			-	(2,790,156)
03	General & special reserve	305,426	3,136,339	(153,970)	3,694,199		6,951,832
04	Consumption of fixed capital	190,536	766,604				968,519

Continued on next page

Table 4.1 - Capital Account of Pakistan 2015-16 continued from previous page

Million Rupees

Transaction and Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors					Total
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Govt.	HH	ROW	
05 Net saving (1 less 4)	426,523	(796,889)	(153,970)	3,694,199	-	3,193,158
06 Current external balance					451,794	451,794
07 Acq. less disp of NFA	400,279	462,551	861,598	2,802,669	-	4,597,123
08 Gross fixed capital formation	218,445	189,569	861,598	2,750,654	-	4,061,104
09 Acq less disp of produced fixed assets	218,445	189,569	861,598	2,750,654	-	-
10 Acq of new produced fixed assets						-
11 Acq of existing produced fixed assets	384,914	196,647	861,598	2,750,654		4,254,092
12 Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	41,426	14,478				
13 Machinery	331,916	155,743				
14 Weapons System	-	54				
15 Cultivated Biological Resources	920	-				
16 Intellectual property products	10,652	26,372				
17 Disp of existing produced fixed assets	166,469	7,078	-			192,988
18 Dwelling, Buildings & Structure	1,853	3,738				
19 Machinery	159,321	1,980				
20 Weapons System	-	-				
21 Cultivated Biological Resources	3,509	-				
22 Intellectual property products	1,786	1,360				
23 Acq less disp of intangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Acq of new intangible fixed assets						-
25 Acq of existing intangible fixed assets						-
26 Disp of existing intangible fixed assets						-
27 Additions to the value of non-produced NFA	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Major improvements to non-produced NFA						-
29 Costs of ownership transfer on non-produced NFA						-
30 Changes in inventories	168,354	245,754		52,015		465,642
31 Acq less disposals of valuables	282	-				164
32 Acq less disp of non-produced NFA	13,198	27,228	-	-	-	70,213
33 Acq less disp of land and other tangible NPA	9,255	27,277				66,313
34 Acq less disp of intangible NPA	3,943	(49)				3,900
35 Capital transfers, receivable	-	-	-	-	29,046	29,046
36 Capital taxes						-
37 Investment grants						-
38 Other capital transfers					29,046	29,046
39 Capital transfers, payable	-	-	-	-	629	629
40 Capital taxes						-
41 Investment grants						-
42 Other capital transfers					629	629
43 Net surplus/deficit (5+35-39-7)	216,780	(492,835)	(1,015,568)	891,530	480,211	44,764
44 Changes in net worth	426,523	(796,889)	(153,970)	3,694,199	480,211	3,673,369
45 Flow of funds accounts net lending/borrowing	216,780	(492,835)	(1,372,765)	1,203,962	480,211	(0)
46 Statistical discrepancy	0	0	(357,197) ¹	312,432	0	(44,764)

¹ Reason for these discrepancies is due to inconsistencies in methodologies used for preparation of estimates of gross fixed capital formation and gross saving published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission of Pakistan respectively.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The financial accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 shows main sectors & sub sectors, main financial assets and liabilities including, monetary gold & SDR's, currency & deposits, securities other than shares, loans, share & equity, insurance technical reserves and accounts receivable/payable. The balancing entry on top of the accounts shows net lending/net borrowing, i.e. change in assets acquired less change in liabilities incurred, because incurrence of liabilities reflects sources of funds while acquisition of assets shows uses of funds. The accounts record acquisition of assets in the first part of accounts and changes in liabilities in the second part of the accounts, showing incurrence of liabilities to the sectors. Deposit taking corporations sector was deficit and net borrower of Rs. 93.7 billion (net lender of Rs. 147.4 billion in FY15), as it incurred net liability of Rs. 2,241.5 billion mainly through deposits of Rs. 1,196.3 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 2,147.8 billion mainly through debt securities of Rs. 1,507.4 billion. The central bank incurred net liability of Rs. 1,259.3 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 1,260.0 billion and have surplus of Rs. 0.6 billion (Rs. 181.6 billion deficit in FY15). The non financial private sector showed net lending of Rs. 216.8 billion (net lending of Rs. 20.6 billion in FY15), by incurrence of net liability of Rs. 811.5 billion. In FY16 federal government remained deficit and the largest net borrower in the economy of Rs. 1,85.3 billion (Rs. 1,288.4 billion in FY15) and incurred net liability of Rs. 2,111.9 billion mainly by issuing long term securities of Rs. 1,290.5 billion and acquired net financial assets of Rs. 526.6 billion. The sectoral data may be under estimated as the data has been compiled by using related data of different sectors. The other resident sector including household & NPISH remained surplus and the largest lender sector of the domestic economy providing Rs. 1,218.3 billion (Rs. 1,108.3 billion in FY15). This is the residual sector and having cross sector data including leftover. It maintained currency & deposits of Rs. 1,760.4 billion and having loan & advances of Rs. 41.7 billion. Rest of the World sector shows surplus/net lender to the domestic economy by Rs. 480.2 billion (Rs. 235.6 billion surplus in FY15) as it reduced net liability of Rs. 500.0 billion through loans. This sector invested Rs. 207.1 billion in shares & equity of the domestic economy.

Table 5.1: Financial Account of Pakistan 2015-16

		Million Rupees							
Transaction and Balancing Items	Financial Sectors								
	DMI	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMMF	PF	IC	SBP	
1	Net lending/borrowing (2-20)	(93,724)	2,461	636	5,363	29,231	1,981	18,057	641
2	Net acq of financial assets	2,147,765	17,984	7,250	(4,869)	125,375	5,540	154,904	1,259,950
3	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,463)
4	Currency and deposits	96,050	10,576	(28,686)	5,381	64,974	1,056	10,046	468,075
5	Currency	71,943	1,179	(256)	0	(68)	-	42	4,066
6	Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Transferable deposits	12,451	7,740	(28,385)	1,133	55,986	387	3,686	464,009
8	Other deposits	11,657	1,658	(45)	4,248	9,056	669	6,318	-
9	Debt securities	1,507,403	(319)	(1,548)	(5,436)	33,368	597	82,730	(222,623)
10	Short-term	506,554	(301)	1,369	(6,677)	6,350	(604)	(1,486)	(222,679)
11	Long-term	1,000,849	(18)	(2,917)	1,241	27,018	1,202	84,216	55
12	Loans	544,698	255	5,232	(1,175)	(1,060)	-	285	872,780
13	Short-term	59,684	257	1,467	(975)	(1,179)	-	(29)	868,531
14	Long-term	485,014	(2)	3,765	(200)	119	-	314	4,249
15	Shares capital	33,378	5,507	17,014	(70)	44,174	3,590	25,208	-
16	Financial derivatives	(8,005)	39	-	-	0	(2)	-	-
17	Insurance technical reserves	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	10,347	-
18	Other accounts receivable	(25,747)	1,926	15,238	(3,569)	(16,081)	298	26,288	148,182
19	Trade credits and advances	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Other accounts receivable	(25,772)	1,926	15,238	(3,569)	(16,081)	298	26,288	148,182
21	Net incurrence of liabilities	2,241,489	15,523	6,614	(10,232)	96,144	3,559	136,847	1,259,309
22	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Currency and deposits	1,196,259	2,981	(33)	-	-	-	1,483	1,415,055
24	Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847,664
25	Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Transferable deposits	865,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	558,371
27	Other deposits	330,545	2,981	(33)	-	-	-	1,483	9,020
28	Debt securities	(4,126)	204	430	-	(102)	(0)	(56)	-
29	Short-term	0	(176)	7,364	-	(102)	(0)	(56)	-
30	Long-term	(4,126)	380	(6,934)	-	-	-	-	-
31	Loans	923,559	(7,072)	772	-	-	-	2,105	-
32	Short-term	846,937	(7,794)	(1,695)	-	-	-	1,168	-
33	Long-term	76,622	723	2,467	-	-	-	936	-
34	Shares capital	73,312	1,375	5,184	(6,806)	85,666	2,895	1,359	-
35	Financial derivatives	(8,267)	-	-	(720)	(280)	20	-	(6,360)
36	Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,696	-
37	Other accounts payable	60,753	18,035	260	(2,705)	10,859	644	5,260	(149,386)
38	Trade credits and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Other accounts payable	60,753	18,035	260	(2,705)	10,859	644	5,260	(149,386)

Table 5.1 Financial Account of Pakistan - 2015-16 continue...

		Million Rupees						
Transaction and Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors						Total	
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW		
1	Net lending/borrowing (2-20)	216,780	(492,835)	198,275	(1,585,335)	1,218,257	480,211	-
2	Net acq of financial assets	1,028,276	490,069	226,799	526,559	1,921,072	980,035	8,886,710
3	Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,463)
4	Currency and deposits	(81,734)	125,582	212,862	253,613	1,760,369	41,616	2,939,782
5	Currency	5,776	927	-	-	771,055	-	854,665
6	Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Transferable deposits	(215,138)	6,090	181,520	198,111	793,939	-	1,481,529
8	Other deposits	127,627	118,565	31,343	55,502	195,375	41,616	603,588
9	Debt securities	116,638	5,718	-	2,941	(82,111)	(917)	1,436,440

Continued on next page

Table 5.1 - Financial Account of Pakistan 2015-16 continued from previous page

Million Rupees

Transaction and Balancing Items	Non-Financial Sectors						Total
	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW	
10 Short-term	118,722	(1,652)	-	2,941	(32,010)	-	370,528
11 Long-term	(2,084)	7,370	-	-	(50,102)	(917)	1,065,912
12 Loans	(6,786)	(10,432)	86	122,305	41,687	703,392	2,271,267
13 Short-term	(8,109)	(10,758)	-	255	(2,415)	-	906,729
14 Long-term	1,324	326	86	122,050	44,101	703,392	1,364,538
15 Shares capital	86,911	6,452	13,851	71,090	90,213	207,064	604,381
16 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,968)
17 Insurance technical reserves	23,798	33	-	-	99,580	-	133,745
18 Other accounts receivable	889,448	362,716	-	76,611	11,335	28,880	1,515,525
19 Trade credits and advances	57,293	176,820	-	(21)	-	(9,782)	224,335
20 Other accounts receivable	832,156	185,896	-	76,632	11,335	38,662	1,291,190
21 Net incurrence of liabilities	811,496	982,904	28,524	2,111,895	702,815	499,824	8,886,710
22 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	(6,463)	(6,463)
23 Currency and deposits	17,894	130,197	(17)	110,785	-	475,416	3,350,021
24 Currency	-	-	-	-	-	8,144	855,808
25 Interbank Position	-	-	-	-	-	467,272	1,891,357
26 Transferable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	602,856
27 Other deposits	17,894	130,197	(17)	110,785	-	-	297,161
28 Debt securities	(3,938)	28,398	-	1,290,514	-	-	1,311,323
29 Short-term	(14,785)	1,304	-	303,613	-	-	1,014,162
30 Long-term	10,847	27,095	-	986,901	-	-	2,316,206
31 Loans	357,951	358,874	28,541	527,627	127,830	(3,979)	2,316,206
32 Short-term	46,840	(50,633)	41,612	93,060	47,122	-	1,016,618
33 Long-term	311,111	409,506	(13,071)	434,566	80,707	(3,979)	1,299,588
34 Shares capital	355,563	120,630	-	-	-	12,422	651,601
35 Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,606)
36 Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,696
37 Other accounts payable	84,025	344,805	-	182,969	574,985	22,428	1,152,931
38 Trade credits and advances	(7,053)	144,473	-	(98)	96,795	28,298	262,415
39 Other accounts payable	91,078	200,332	-	183,067	478,190	(5,870)	890,517



APPENDICES

Table A.1: Main Indices of Flow of Funds as on 2015-16

		(Million Rs.)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All Sectors	Financial Assets	35,356,400	40,354,265	44,820,934	48,569,564	60,006,650
	<i>Changes</i>	2,979,346	4,997,865	4,466,669	3,748,631	11,437,086
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	9.2	14.1	11.1	8.4	23.5
	Financial Liabilities	51,349,170	57,146,745	63,236,819	69,170,853	82,404,823
	<i>Changes</i>	4,964,974	5,797,575	6,090,073	5,934,035	13,233,969
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	10.7	11.3	10.7	9.4	19.1
Households	Financial Assets (A)	8,966,918	10,806,146	10,914,945	12,052,389	14,045,698
	<i>Changes</i>	1,107,124	1,839,228	108,799	1,137,444	1,993,309
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	14.1	20.5	1.0	10.4	16.5
	Financial Liabilities (B)	1,033,875	1,058,423	1,651,678	1,703,443	1,755,827
	<i>Changes</i>	(293,219)	24,548	593,255	51,765	52,384
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	(22.1)	2.4	56.1	3.1	3.1
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	7,933,043	9,747,723	9,263,267	10,348,945	12,289,871
	<i>Changes</i>	1,400,343	1,814,680	(484,456)	1,085,678	1,940,925
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	21.4	22.9	(5.0)	11.7	18.8
	Financial Ratio (A/B)	8.67	10.21	6.61	7.08	8.00
Non-Financial Corporations	Financial Assets (A)	7,621,690	8,540,905	10,516,315	10,374,738	13,768,757
	<i>Changes</i>	564,007	919,215	1,975,410	(141,577)	3,394,020
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	8.0	12.1	23.1	(1.3)	32.7
	Financial Liabilities (B)	15,341,373	16,462,625	17,849,037	19,063,673	25,196,624
	<i>Changes</i>	1,032,208	1,121,252	1,386,412	1,214,635	6,132,952
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	7.2	7.3	8.4	6.8	32.2
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	(7,719,683)	(7,921,721)	(7,332,722)	(8,688,935)	(11,427,867)
	<i>Changes</i>	(468,201)	(202,038)	588,998	(1,356,213)	(2,738,932)
<i>Growth (%)</i>	6.5	2.6	(7.4)	18.5	31.5	
Financial Corporations	Funds Supplied	1,351,801	1,503,167	1,466,257	1,146,880	1,904,631
	<i>Growth (%)</i>	37.8	11.2	(2.5)	(21.8)	66.1
	Non-Fin. Corporate Sector	(4,602)	1,111	467,834	227,526	445,007
	Households	1,347,902	1,461,314	1,040,866	827,299	1,332,659
	Government Sector	8,502	40,741	(42,443)	92,055	126,966

Notes:

- 1) Changes from the ends of the previous years.
- 2) The volume of funds supplied to domestic non-financial sectors by financial corporations including SBP during period.

Table A.2: Sectoral Positions 2015-16

Million Rupees							
Items	DTC	Fa	OFI	MMF	NMF	PF	IC
Assets	16,109,195	87,934	125,537	50,377	481,139	15,693	1,061,426
Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Currency and deposits	998,863	24,051	9,215	34,911	108,745	2,075	54,338
a. Currency	259,439	5,865	157	-	-	-	181
b. Transferable deposits	634,300	11,430	2,008	27,109	92,752	1,413	32,908
i. In national currency	431,768	10,592	887	27,109	92,473	1,413	32,761
ii. In foreign currency	202,533	838	1,121	-	278	-	147
c. Other deposits	105,124	6,757	7,050	7,802	15,993	662	21,249
i. In national currency	23,996	6,747	7,047	7,504	15,993	662	21,249
ii. In foreign currency	81,128	9	3	298	0	-	(0)
2. Debt securities	7,558,083	5,307	3,500	14,990	96,786	3,016	588,400
a. Short Term	2,756,788	4,790	986	10,652	42,514	715	2,319
b. Long Term	4,801,295	517	2,514	4,338	54,272	2,301	586,081
3. Loans	5,838,722	472	20,155	-	1,521	-	1,366
a. Short Term	3,526,380	433	12,247	-	914	-	599
b. Long Term	2,312,341	40	7,908	-	607	-	767
4. Shares capital	466,879	18,304	67,387	-	256,524	9,987	151,761
5. Insurance technical reserves	16	-	-	-	-	-	54,168
6. Financial derivatives	4,897	19	-	-	19	2	-
7. Other accounts receivable	768,654	34,938	19,526	475	17,167	614	182,425
a. Trade credit and advances	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	768,591	34,938	19,526	475	17,167	614	182,425
8. Fixed assets	473,081	4,843	5,754	0	378	-	28,968
Liabilities	16,109,194	87,934	125,537	50,377	481,139	15,693	1,061,426
1. Currency and deposits	10,910,000	1,251	22	-	-	-	5,741
a. Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Transferable deposits	8,149,473	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. In national currency	7,635,583	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	513,890	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other deposits	2,760,527	1,251	22	-	-	-	5,741
i. In national currency	2,590,334	1,250	22	-	-	-	5,741
ii. In foreign currency	170,194	1	-	-	-	-	-
2. Debt securities	38,202	4,317	42,686	-	952	-	213
a. Short Term	10	2,209	32,955	-	952	-	213
b. Long Term	38,192	2,108	9,732	-	-	-	-
3. Loans	2,342,033	16,734	29,812	-	-	-	2,457
a. Short Term	2,174,513	13,482	17,194	-	-	-	1,489
b. Long Term	167,520	3,252	12,618	-	-	-	967
4. Shares capital	628,439	21,788	31,510	35,525	316,151	8,733	38,233
5. Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	859,322
6. Financial derivatives	5,959	-	200	380	1,187	218	-
7. Other accounts payable	1,321,402	31,236	16,771	4,330	31,578	1,622	38,426
a. Trade credit and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	1,321,402	31,236	16,771	4,330	31,578	1,622	38,426
8. Reserve	648,708	11,146	4,480	10,252	112,066	5,508	118,068
9. Valuation	214,451	1,463	56	(110)	19,206	(388)	(1,034)
10. SDR allocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.2 Sectoral Positions 2015-16 continue...

Million Rupees							
Items	SBP	NFC Pvt	NFC Pub	Pro Govt.	Fed Govt.	HH	ROW
Assets	6,750,158	20,339,266	14,276,831	1,280,584	4,308,759	16,848,367	11,819,389
Monetary gold and SDRs	354,832						
1. Currency and deposits	1,616,335	3,269,000	912,268	818,700	1,088,843	11,805,776	292,167
a. Currency	5,636	20,787	18,223	-	3	3,279,581	
b. Transferable deposits	1,610,699	2,111,205	235,196	635,997	875,298	4,475,571	
i. In national currency	-	2,021,314	219,803	633,732	860,227	4,128,609	
ii. In foreign currency	1,610,699	89,891	15,393	2,266	15,071	346,962	
c. Other deposits	-	1,137,008	658,848	182,702	213,543	4,050,624	
i. In national currency	-	1,119,838	600,504	181,777	199,875	3,976,188	
ii. In foreign currency	-	17,170	58,344	925	13,668	74,437	
2. Debt securities	2,405,500	277,482	254,685	-	16,196	566,432	311,854
a. Short Term	2,405,267	241,982	2,481	-	16,194	414,947	
b. Long Term	233	35,499	252,204	-	2	151,484	
3. Loans	1,892,597	148,952	25,050	10,362	870,739	248,041	6,246,708
a. Short Term	1,838,435	50,918	7,227	-	258	20,341	
b. Long Term	54,162	98,034	17,823	10,362	870,481	227,700	
4. Shares capital	97,200	861,664	131,333	451,522	488,023	595,714	4,086,648
5. Insurance technical reserves	-	102,223	182	-	-	741,262	
6. Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,213
7. Other accounts receivable	318,789	4,843,198	2,942,722	-	976,005	88,473	880,799
a. Trade credit and advances	-	1,388,609	1,633,099	-	165	-	69,539
b. Other	318,789	3,454,589	1,309,623	-	975,840	88,473	811,260
8. Fixed assets	64,906	10,836,748	10,010,592	-	868,952	2,802,669	
Liabilities	6,750,159	20,339,266	14,276,831	401,064	20,181,731	5,450,026	3,368,274.6
1. Currency and deposits	5,630,955	324,469	713,449	353	2,718,933	-	167,278
a. Currency	3,554,922						
b. Transferable deposits	1,933,624	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. In national currency	1,789,005	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	144,620	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other deposits	142,409	324,469	713,449	353	2,718,933	-	-
i. In national currency	130,150	324,469	713,449	353	2,718,933	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	12,259	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Debt securities	-	185,454	71,364	0	11,450,234	-	30,516
a. Short Term	-	29,388	5,371	0	5,444,616	-	-
b. Long Term	-	156,066	65,993	-	6,005,618	-	-
3. Loans	-	3,755,670	2,582,668	400,711	5,093,122	968,468	13,484
a. Short Term	-	2,033,770	251,280	396,206	417,695	395,092	-
b. Long Term	-	1,721,900	2,331,389	4,505	4,675,426	573,376	-
4. Shares capital	100	5,735,306	729,704	-	-	-	201,732
5. Insurance technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Financial derivatives	160,707	-	-	-	-	-	2,078
7. Other accounts payable	193,855	6,304,678	4,793,862	-	1,052,015	787,359	631,501
a. Trade credit and advances	-	1,299,287	1,421,344	-	178	301,127	515,655
b. Other	193,855	5,005,391	3,372,518	-	1,051,837	486,232	115,846
8. Reserve	211,573	3,320,073	1,701,704	-	(132,573)	3,694,199	2,321,686
9. Valuation	408,402	713,616	3,684,079	-	-	-	-
10. SDR allocations	144,567	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.3: Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16

Million Rupees

Types of claim	Financial Sectors																
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP		
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	
I. Monetary gold & SDRs																	
2. Currency & deposits	1,196,259	96,050	2,981	10,576	(33)	(28,686)	-	5,381	-	64,974	-	1,056	-	10,046	1,415,055	-	(6,463)
a. Currency	-	71,943	-	1,179	-	(256)	-	0	-	(68)	-	-	-	42	847,664	-	4,066
i. National	-	69,595	-	467	-	(256)	-	0	-	(68)	-	-	-	42	847,664	-	123
ii. Foreign	-	2,348	-	712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,943
b. Interbank position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Transferable deposits	865,713	12,451	-	7,740	-	(28,385)	-	1,133	-	55,986	-	387	-	3,686	558,371	-	-
i. In national currency	859,180	9,138	-	8,030	-	(28,283)	-	1,133	-	55,955	-	387	-	3,671	570,644	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	36,800	33,667	-	338	-	(28,177)	-	1,133	-	53,134	-	387	-	3,671	(25,704)	-	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	7,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,692	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	(7,659)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(106)	-	-
4) Insurance companies	3,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	-	(24,522)	-	7,692	-	(106)	-	-	-	2,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(197,739)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	4,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	62,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,058	-	-
9) Federal govt	101,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,049	-	-
10) Other resident sector	785,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66)	-	-
11) Non-residents	7,498	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,899	-	-
12) Money market fund	1,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	53,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,822	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	6,534	3,313	-	(291)	-	(102)	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	15	(12,272)	-	464,009
1) Dep. taking corp.	187	9,813	-	(322)	-	(102)	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	15	(12,287)	-	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	(102)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	-	(1,147)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(17,399)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	1,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	8,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	13,414	(5,353)	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	15	464,009
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Other deposits	330,545	11,657	2,981	1,658	(33)	(45)	-	4,248	-	9,056	-	669	-	6,318	9,020	-	-
i. In national currency	334,575	14,575	972	1,659	(33)	(45)	-	4,037	-	9,111	-	669	-	6,675	7,538	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	44,868	7,232	972	112	-	(1,609)	-	3,179	-	5,268	-	(71)	-	6,613	-	-	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	6,045	972	-	(0)	-	-	-	859	-	4,063	-	740	-	62	263	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	5,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	1,564	-	-
4) Insurance companies	6,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.3 – Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 - continued from previous page

Types of claim	Financial Sectors												SBP				
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF			IC			
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		
5) Central bank	-	6,383	-	1,547	-	1,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	98,742	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	61,063	(13)	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	30,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	51,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
10) Other resident sector	21,931	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,483	-	-	3,554
11) Non-residents	(855)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,139
12) Money market fund	3,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	5,268	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(196)
14) Pension funds	(71)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	(4,030)	(2,918)	2,009	(0)	0	0	210	(55)	(55)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	1,482
1) Dep. taking corp.	(11)	(70)	2,009	0	0	0	210	(55)	(55)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(357)	96
2) Financial auxiliaries	(1,037)	2,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	(357)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	2,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	39,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	757	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	3,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	(45,538)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	(3,584)	(4,967)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities	(4,126)	1,507,403	204	(319)	430	(1,548)	(5,436)	(102)	33,368	(597)	82,730	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(222,623)
a. Short term	0	506,554	(176)	(301)	7,364	1,369	(6,677)	(102)	6,350	(0)	(604)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(222,679)
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	3,384	(176)	(208)	1,199	1,369	(350)	(102)	300	(0)	(604)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(222,679)
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	(176)	-	(146)	90	-	(550)	(977)	3	1,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	-	1,199	-	90	-	(1)	(977)	(105)	7,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	0	(56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	607	-	3	(334)	(12)	-	-	148	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	1,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	-	500,483	-	(41)	-	1,487	(4,800)	-	(3,148)	-	(604)	-	-	-	-	-	(274,880)
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	(136)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	(977)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,201
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	7,521	(105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long term	(4,126)	1,000,849	380	(18)	(6,934)	(2,917)	1,241	(27,018)	27,018	1,202	84,216	(51)	(51)	(51)	(51)	(51)	55
1) Dep. taking corp.	(1,979)	5,825	380	(21)	(5,366)	(1,694)	-	874	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.3 – Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 - continued from previous page

Million Rupees

Types of claim	Financial Sectors																
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP		
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	
2) Financial auxiliaries	884	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	(1,694)	(5,366)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(630)	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,208)	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(1,744)	14,383	-	(16)	(360)	(3)	-	-	2,325	-	(1)	246	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	17	27,152	-	0	-	-	-	-	(57)	-	10	(332)	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	-	947,062	-	18	-	(1,220)	-	-	25,714	-	1,176	82,779	-	-	-	55	-
10) Other resident sector	(451)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	(1)	11,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,574	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	19	-	-	-	(1,208)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Loans	923,559	544,698	(7,072)	255	772	5,232	(1,175)	(1,060)	(1,060)	(1,175)	285	285	2,105	285	872,780	872,780	872,780
a. Short term	846,037	59,684	(7,794)	257	(1,695)	1,467	(975)	(1,179)	(1,179)	(975)	(29)	(29)	1,168	(29)	868,531	868,531	868,531
1) Dep. taking corp.	(34,395)	(39,384)	(7,993)	251	(2,325)	731	(600)	(0)	(0)	(600)	-	-	1,166	-	868,275	868,275	868,275
2) Financial auxiliaries	390	(12,880)	-	(19)	(19)	(47)	(375)	(78)	(78)	(375)	-	-	-	-	199	199	199
3) Other fin. inst.	731	2,141	-	(19)	643	(47)	-	(1,095)	(1,095)	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	57
4) Insurance companies	-	1,166	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	848,178	(998)	199	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	63,462	-	2	-	805	-	(8)	(8)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	(52,061)	-	-	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	41,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	-	20,381	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	-	46,620	-	24	(52)	4	-	0	0	-	-	(29)	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	32,032	(10,375)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long term	76,622	485,014	723	(2)	2,467	3,765	(200)	119	119	(200)	314	314	936	314	4,249	4,249	4,249
1) Dep. taking corp.	5,148	2,514	-	(1)	2,553	3,623	(200)	-	-	-	-	-	936	-	1,862	1,862	1,862
2) Financial auxiliaries	808	16,382	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	3,623	2,988	-	-	(69)	61	-	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	-	936	-	-	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	60,110	-	723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	245,757	-	(1)	-	(122)	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	141,914	-	2	-	211	-	(46)	(46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	(13,071)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	(1,615)	9,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	-	78,361	-	(1)	-	(9)	-	18	18	-	-	314	-	-	1,665	1,665	1,665
11) Non-residents	8,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.3 – Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 - continued from previous page

Types of claim	Financial Sectors												SBP				
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF			IC			
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Share capital	73,312	33,378	1,375	5,507	5,184	17,014	(6,806)	(70)	85,666	44,174	2,895	3,590	1,359	25,208	-	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	12,453	1,211	656	306	(1,261)	(1,033)	(2,469)	-	4,597	573	(1)	523	(569)	276	-	-	1
2) Financial auxiliaries	306	(540)	(97)	(122)	5,069	(1)	298	-	(837)	152	-	-	(4)	116	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	(1,033)	(1,419)	(1)	5,069	(173)	(12)	1,890	-	16,266	(230)	(204)	-	(7)	(3)	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	276	(569)	116	(4)	(3)	(7)	(1,787)	-	9,306	(377)	5	(21)	355	6,191	-	-	-
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(243)	27,916	71	(144)	1,768	112	(3,290)	(70)	20,500	12,858	(0)	666	98	10,703	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	(45)	(4,454)	(69)	104	-	2	(199)	-	6,246	31,114	1,767	2,422	248	400	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	5,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	50,990	-	747	-	(0)	-	(1,251)	-	29,341	-	1,328	-	1,519	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	2,315	6,820	(32)	-	-	-	0	-	(52)	84	-	-	116	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	470	(2,469)	-	298	-	1,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(1,781)	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	573	6,882	(14)	-	(216)	16,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	(377)	9,306	-	-	(1)
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	(204)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Insurance & guarantee schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Life insurance reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Prepayments of premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,347	-	-	-
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Financial derivatives	(8,267)	(8,005)	-	39	-	-	(720)	-	(280)	0	20	(2)	-	-	(6,360)	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	(6,606)	(5,547)	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(720)	-	(629)	(37)	20	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	(157)	(353)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	(1,463)	(2,075)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued on next page

Table A.3 – Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 - continued from previous page

Million Rupees

Types of claim	Financial Sectors															
	DTC		Fa		OFI		MMF		NMMF		PF		IC		SBP	
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses
11) Non-residents	(41)	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,360)	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Employee stock option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Other acnt receivable/payable	60,753	(25,747)	18,035	19,238	260	15,238	(2,705)	(3,569)	10,859	(16,081)	644	298	5,260	26,288	(149,386)	148,182
a. Trade credit and advances	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other	60,753	(25,772)	18,035	19,238	260	15,238	(2,705)	(3,569)	10,859	(16,081)	644	298	5,260	26,288	(149,386)	148,182
i. Resident sectors	57,877	(26,085)	17,679	1,873	271	15,218	(3,757)	(3,576)	10,794	(16,195)	644	298	5,208	26,288	(150,039)	(2,686)
ii. Non residents	2,876	313	356	53	(10)	20	1,052	7	65	114	-	-	52	-	653	150,868
Total Assets/ Liabilities	2,241,489	2,147,765	15,523	17,984	6,614	7,250	(10,232)	(4,869)	96,144	125,375	3,559	5,540	136,847	154,904	1,259,309	1,259,950
Net lending(+)/Net borrowing(-)		(93,724)	2,461	636	636	5,363	29,231	1,981	18,057	641						

Table A.3 Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 continue...

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors												Total						
	NFC Pvt			NFC Pub			Pro Govt.			Fed Govt.				HH			ROW		
	Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses			Sources	Uses		Sources	Uses	
1. Monetary gold & SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Currency & deposits	17,894	(81,734)	130,197	125,582	(17)	212,862	110,785	253,613	-	1,700,369	41,616	475,416	41,616	3,350,021	(6,463)	3,350,021	2,939,782	(6,463)	
a. Currency	-	5,776	-	927	-	-	-	-	-	771,055	-	8,144	-	855,808	-	855,808	854,665	-	
i. National	-	5,779	-	926	-	-	-	-	-	771,055	-	-	-	847,664	-	847,664	847,664	-	
ii. Foreign	-	(3)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,144	-	8,144	-	8,144	7,001	-	
b. Interbank position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Transferable deposits	-	(215,138)	-	6,090	-	181,520	-	198,111	-	793,939	-	467,272	-	1,891,357	-	1,891,357	1,481,529	-	
i. In national currency	-	(197,739)	-	4,542	-	180,738	-	198,065	-	785,846	-	-	-	1,429,823	-	1,429,823	1,021,484	-	
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	(197,739)	-	4,542	-	62,680	-	101,016	-	785,846	-	-	-	11,096	-	11,096	820,497	-	
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,563	-	15,563	-	-	
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,764)	-	(7,764)	-	-	
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,671	-	3,671	-	-	
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	118,058	-	97,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,993	-	
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(197,739)	-	(197,739)	-	-	
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,542	-	4,542	-	-	
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,738	-	180,738	-	-	
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,065	-	198,065	-	-	
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	785,780	-	785,780	-	-	
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,397	-	378,397	(7)	-	
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,133	-	1,133	-	-	
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,955	-	55,955	-	-	
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-	387	-	-	
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii. In foreign currency	-	(17,399)	-	1,548	-	782	-	47	-	8,093	-	467,272	-	461,533	-	461,533	460,046	-	
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	(17,399)	-	1,548	-	782	-	47	-	8,093	-	(15,035)	-	(27,136)	-	(27,136)	2,481	-	
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57)	-	(57)	-	-	
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(102)	-	(102)	-	-	
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,055	-	491,055	(1,147)	-	
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,399)	-	(17,399)	-	-	
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,477)	-	(9,477)	-	-	
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	782	-	782	-	-	
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	776	-	776	-	-	
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,093	-	8,093	-	-	
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,429	-	13,429	458,711	-	
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d. Other deposits	17,894	127,627	130,197	118,565	(17)	31,343	110,785	55,502	-	195,375	41,616	55,502	41,616	602,856	-	602,856	603,588	-	
i. In national currency	17,894	125,001	130,197	78,742	(17)	30,585	110,785	51,973	-	240,913	11,597	51,973	11,597	603,396	-	603,396	575,493	-	
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	98,742	-	61,063	-	30,585	-	51,804	-	21,931	-	51,804	-	45,841	-	45,841	296,446	-	
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	6,696	-	6,696	-	-	
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,967	-	6,967	(23)	-	
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,483	-	-	-	6,658	-	6,658	1,483	-	
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,466	-	
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	4,485	7,275	18,890	3,415	-	-	82	-	-	9,845	-	-	-	122,199	-	122,199	20,535	-	
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	3,415	18,890	92	148	(17)	-	14,133	-	-	111,215	-	-	-	78,677	-	78,677	130,240	-	
8) Provincial govt	-	11	-	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,585	-	30,585	(6)	-	
9) Federal govt	150	82	-	14,133	-	-	96,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,123	-	52,123	110,655	-	
10) Other resident sector	9,845	-	111,215	-	-	-	96,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,598	-	244,598	-	-	
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,284	-	1,284	-	-	
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,179	-	3,179	-	-	

Continued on next page

Table A.3 – Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors											
	NFC Pvt			NFC Pub			Prov Govt.			Fed Govt.		
	Sources	Uses	Net	Sources	Uses	Net	Sources	Uses	Net	Sources	Uses	Net
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. In foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	2,626	39,823	-	757	3,528	-	(45,538)	30,019	-	28,096	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	2,625	39,793	-	757	3,107	-	(45,538)	29,501	-	29,974	-
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,009	-
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(357)	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	-	628	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,625	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,793	-
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757	-
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,107	-
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44,656)	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	30	-	-	-	421	-	-	-	(3,080)	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Short term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	(3,938)	116,638	28,398	5,718	-	2,941	1,290,514	(82,111)	(917)	-	1,436,440	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	(14,785)	118,722	1,304	(1,652)	-	2,941	303,613	(32,010)	-	-	370,528	-
3) Other fin. inst.	607	-	1,113	-	-	2,941	500,483	-	-	-	6,067	-
4) Insurance companies	3	(334)	-	-	-	(41)	1,487	-	-	-	465	-
5) Central bank	(12)	-	-	-	-	(1,487)	(1,473)	-	-	-	1,370	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(13)	-	-	-	-	(1,473)	(274,880)	-	-	-	(1,486)	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	(194)	122	-	(50)	-	120,538	-	-	-	-	(274,880)	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	(1,952)	-	-	-	-	856	-
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	-
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	(15,176)	-	-	(1,952)	-	-	(32,010)	-	-	-	303,602	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,146)	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	(3,146)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,201	-
14) Pension funds	-	1,541	191	350	-	-	(4,789)	-	-	-	(5,766)	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,148)	-	-	-	4,565	-
b. Long term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(604)	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	10,847	(2,084)	27,095	7,370	-	-	986,901	(50,102)	(917)	-	1,065,912	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	14,383	(1,744)	27,152	17	-	-	947,062	(451)	-	-	981,631	-
3) Other fin. inst.	(16)	(360)	0	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	887	-
4) Insurance companies	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,220)	-	-	-	(2,917)	-
5) Central bank	246	-	-	-	-	-	82,779	-	-	-	82,974	-
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(6,149)	-	-	(22)	-	-	55	-	-	-	55	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	(22)	-	-	(2)	-	-	20	-	-	-	(8,233)	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	(158)	-	-	7,534	-	-	-	7,529	-
9) Federal govt	-	20	-	7,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	(158)	-
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,651)	-	(917)	-	1,014,453	-
11) Non-residents	83	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	(50,102)	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	2,325	-	(57)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,934	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
4. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Short term	357,951	(6,786)	358,874	(10,432)	86	28,541	527,627	41,687	(3,979)	703,392	2,316,206	-
	46,840	(8,109)	(50,633)	(10,758)	-	41,612	93,060	(2,415)	-	-	1,016,618	-

Continued on next page

Table A.3 – Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 continued from previous page

Types of claim	Non-Financial Sectors												Total		
	NFC Pvt			NFC Pub			Prov Govt.			Fed Govt.				HH	ROW
	Sources	Uses	Uses	Sources	Uses	Uses	Sources	Uses	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources			
1) Dep. taking corp.	63,462	-	(52,061)	-	-	20,381	-	-	49,038	-	-	-	-	78,907	829,273
2) Financial auxiliaries	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	396	(13,135)
3) Other fin. inst.	805	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2,192	1,037
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29)	-	-	-	-	(29)	1,167
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848,434	(998)
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(14,903)	(5,778)	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	(2,484)	(2,415)	-	-	-	(17,386)	56,038
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	(30)	-	18	(11,278)	550	-	253	-	550	-	-	-	-	(63,120)	(10,222)
8) Provincial govt	342	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,612	20,392
9) Federal govt	(2,415)	(2,484)	-	550	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,467)	44,686
10) Other resident sector	271	153	-	-	-	72,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,974	(10,222)
11) Non-residents	(686)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(686)	-
12) Money market fund	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,157	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Long term	311,111	1,324	409,506	326	(13,071)	86	434,566	122,050	80,707	44,101	703,392	(3,979)	1,299,588	1,364,538	7,119
1) Dep. taking corp.	245,757	-	141,914	-	(13,071)	-	9,234	(1,615)	78,361	-	935	-	470,831	807	17,104
2) Financial auxiliaries	(1)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	3,433	3,172	936
3) Other fin. inst.	(122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	-	-	(3,979)	(3,682)	62,497	209,403
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,665	-	209,403	-	53,120	396,511	292,461
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(614)	18,419	132,392	-	3,997	3,997	(13,071)
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	51,906	110	1,828	(67)	-	-	-	-	965	25,682	360,662	-	119,781	369,896	80,699
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	(67)	1,828	3,099	(571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,101	544,621	309
8) Provincial govt	(1,959)	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
9) Federal govt	18,419	(614)	123,355	965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	(2,845)	-	113,586	(1)	-	-	425,332	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	23	-	(46)	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Share capital	355,563	86,911	120,630	6,452	(13,851)	13,851	71,090	71,090	90,213	90,213	207,064	12,422	651,601	604,381	59,808
1) Dep. taking corp.	27,916	(243)	(4,454)	(45)	5,949	-	1,300	-	50,990	747	422	-	36,870	4,591	5,172
2) Financial auxiliaries	(144)	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	16,854	18,972	6,890
3) Other fin. inst.	112	1,768	2	60	-	-	-	-	1,519	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	10,703	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Central bank	22,220	82,823	-	(1,519)	-	-	-	(14,295)	-	4,103	207,064	12,422	53,545	334,320	121,051
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	(1,519)	-	225	142	-	-	84,085	-	3,436	-	-	-	6,654	9,766	71,373
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,213	295,361
8) Provincial govt	(14,295)	-	84,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	(5,474)
9) Federal govt	4,103	-	3,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,937	88,540
10) Other resident sector	293,014	(14,816)	-	(199)	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	3,088	1,563
11) Non-residents	(70)	(3,290)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	12,858	20,500	31,114	6,246	-	-	-	-	29,341	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	666	(0)	2,422	1,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Insurance & guarantee schemes	-	23,798	-	33	-	-	-	-	99,580	99,580	-	-	126,696	133,745	99,622
a. Life insurance reserves	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	99,580	99,580	-	-	27,116	34,123	-
b. Prepayments of premiums	-	23,798	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	-
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4) Insurance companies	-	23,798	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,276

Continued on next page

Table A.3 – Detailed Flow of Funds Accounts of Pakistan 2015-16 continued from previous page

Million Rs.

Types of claim Items	NFC Pvt		NFC Pub		Prov Govt.		Fed Govt.		HH		ROW		Total	
	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses	Sources	Uses
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,798
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,606)
1) Dep. taking corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,296)
2) Financial auxiliaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,547)
3) Other fin. inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,329)
4) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
5) Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157)
6) Non-fin. pvt corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7) Non-fin. pub corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8) Provincial govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9) Federal govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10) Other resident sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,463)
12) Money market fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,401)
13) Non money mkt fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14) Pension funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15) Captive fin. companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
9. Employee stock option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Other acct receivable/payable	84,025	889,448	344,805	362,716	-	-	182,969	76,611	574,985	11,335	22,428	28,880	1,152,931	1,515,525
a. Trade credit and advances	(7,053)	57,293	144,473	176,820	-	-	(98)	(21)	96,795	-	28,298	(9,782)	262,415	224,335
b. Other	91,078	832,156	200,332	185,896	-	-	183,067	76,632	478,190	11,335	(5,870)	38,662	890,517	1,291,190
i. Resident sectors	91,453	799,940	200,332	183,270	-	-	183,067	76,632	478,190	11,335	(5,870)	38,662	888,629	1,104,974
ii. Non residents	(376)	32,216	-	2,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,887	186,216
Total Assets/ Liabilities	811,496	1,028,276	982,904	490,069	28,524	226,799	2,111,895	526,559	702,815	1,921,072	499,824	980,035	8,886,710	8,886,710
Net lending(+)Net borrowing(-)	216,780	(492,835)	198,275	(1,585,335)	1,218,257	480,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



GLOSSARY

Financial Corporations

Financial Corporations consist of all resident corporations that are principally engaged in providing financial services, including insurance and pension funding services, to other institutional units. The production of financial services is the result of financial intermediation, financial risk management, liquidity transformation or auxiliary financial activities. The financial corporations sector can be divided into eight sub sectors according to its activity in the market and the liquidity of its liabilities.

Deposit Taking Corporations

Deposit taking corporations except the central bank have financial intermediation as their principal activity. To this end, they have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments (such as short term certificates of deposit) that are close substitutes for deposits. The liabilities of deposit taking corporations are typically included in measures of money broadly defined. These include commercial banks, specialized banks, DFI, monetary & financial institutions and NBFC's.

Other Financial Intermediaries

Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds consist of financial corporations that are engaged in providing financial services by incurring liabilities, in forms other than currency, deposits or close substitutes for deposits, on their own account for the purpose of acquiring financial assets by engaging in financial transactions on the market. These include discount houses, venture capital companies, mutual funds, housing finance companies, exchange companies and cooperative banks except Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank.

Financial Auxiliaries

Financial auxiliaries consist of financial corporations that are principally engaged in activities associated with transactions in financial assets and liabilities or with providing the regulatory context for these transactions but in circumstances that do not involve the auxiliary taking ownership of the financial assets and liabilities being transacted. Financial Auxiliaries include money changers, stock brokers and other institutions that provide auxiliary services.

Money Market Funds (MMF)

The money market funds are those that invest in money market instruments. Money market funds are collective investment schemes that raise funds by issuing shares or units to the public. The proceeds are invested primarily in money market instruments, MMF shares or units, transferable debt instruments with a residual maturity of not more than one year, bank deposits and instruments that pursue a rate of return that approaches the interest rates.

Non-Money-Market Funds (NMMF)

The non-money market funds are those that invest in stock markets and other non- money market instruments. Non-money market Funds are collective investment schemes that raise funds by issuing shares or units to the public. The proceeds are invested predominantly in financial assets other than short term assets and in non-financial assets (usually real estate). Investment fund shares or units are generally not close substitutes for deposits. They are not transferable by means of cheque or direct third-party payments.

Pension Funds

Pension liabilities arise when an employer or government obliges or encourages members of households to participate in a social insurance scheme that will provide income in retirement. The social insurance schemes may be organized by employers or by government, they may be organized by insurance corporations on behalf of employees or separate institutional units may be established to hold and manage the assets to be used to meet the pensions and to distribute the pensions. The pension fund sub-sector consists of only those social insurance pension funds that are institutional units separate from the units that create them.

Insurance Companies

Insurance corporations consist of incorporated, mutual and other entities whose principal function is to provide life, accident, sickness, fire or other forms of insurance to individual institutional units or groups of units or reinsurance services to other insurance corporations. Captive insurance is included, that is, an insurance company that serves only its owners. Deposit insurers, issuers of deposit guarantees and other issuers of standardized guarantees that are separate entities and act like insurers by charging premiums and have reserves, are classified as insurance corporations. Postal Life Insurance is also covered under this sector.

Central Bank

The central bank is the national financial institution that exercises control over key aspects of the financial system. As long as the central bank is a separate institutional unit, it is always allocated to the financial corporations sector even if it is primarily a non-market producer.

Non-Financial Corporations

Non-financial corporations are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.

Non-Financial Private Corporations

This includes privately owned and/or controlled enterprises primarily engaged in non-financial activities, which are: Incorporated enterprises, e.g. corporations, joint stock companies, limited liability partnerships, non credit cooperatives and other forms of business associations which are registered under company and similar laws, acts or regulations and recognized as legal entities.

Non-Financial Public Corporations

This sub-sector covers enterprises principally engaged in non-financial activities owned or controlled by public authorities incorporating public corporations by virtue of company law or other public acts, special legislation or administrative regulations. It also holds and manages the financial assets and liabilities as well as the tangible assets involved in the business and that sells most of the goods or non-financial services it provides to the public. These enterprises do not hold and manage financial assets and liabilities apart from their working balances and accounts receivables/payable. As a practical rule, government corporations are considered publicly owned or controlled if either the government holds major shares or the government representatives constitute a majority on the board or government effectively controls the operations of the organization. This also includes the quasi-corporations, which are financially integrated with the federal government (government enterprises) e.g. Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Post Office. These include both listed and non listed companies having effective government control/management.

General Government

General Government includes federal government, provincial governments, local governments and governmental NPI's. The data related to provincial and federal NPI's have been merged into respective governments.

Federal Government

This includes all departments, offices, establishments and other bodies, an instrument of the federal government (other than those included elsewhere as financial institutions and non-financial public enterprises) irrespective of whether these agencies are covered in ordinary or extra ordinary government budgetary accounts or extra-budgetary funds.

Provincial Government

All departments, offices, establishments and bodies, constitute provincial and local governments. Included are the four provincial and the local government institutions e.g. district councils, municipal committees / corporations, town committees, union councils and rural works programs.

Federal and Provincial Government NPI's

Non-profit institutions are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services, whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or financial gain. The NPI's financed and controlled

by federal or provincial governments are properly constituted legal entities exist separately from governments but are financed and regulated mainly by governments. The universities, colleges, boards of educations, research institutions and academies are included in this category.

Other Residents' Sector

This is the residual sector comprising the individuals, households, non-government non-corporate enterprises of farm/firm business and non-farm/firm business (like sole proprietorship and partnership), trusts and non-profit institutions. It is defined as a group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. In general, each member of a household should have some claim upon the collective resources of the household. At least some decisions affecting consumption or other economic activities must be taken for the household as a whole.

Rest of the World

The rest of the world consists of all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units. It is not a sector for which complete sets of accounts have to be compiled, although it is often convenient to describe the rest of the world as if it were a sector. The accounts, or tables, for the rest of the world are confined to those that record transactions between residents and non-residents or other economic relationships, such as claims by residents on non-residents, and vice versa. The rest of the world includes certain institutional units that may be physically located within the geographic boundary of a country; for example, foreign enclaves such as embassies, consulates or military bases, and also international organizations. It covers transactions of resident units with all non-resident units covering Pakistan nationals abroad, foreign nationals and international institutions.

Monetary Gold & SDR's

Monetary Gold

The gold held by the State Bank of Pakistan as a financial asset and as a component of foreign reserves. Other gold including non-reserve gold held by SBP is classified as a commodity. Monetary gold is not traded, except between central banks and occasionally with international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund.

Special Drawing Rights (SDR's)

SDR's are international reserve assets kept by IMF and allocated to member country to supplement its existing reserve assets. SDR holdings confer unconditional rights to obtain foreign exchange or other reserve assets from other IMF members.

Currency and Deposits

National Currency

Notes and coins of fixed nominal values accepted as legal tender in an economy, issued by the central bank and/or government. Notes are promissory notes (or bank notes) issued by State Bank of Pakistan in various

denominations, with the promise to pay the said denomination (face value) in Pakistani rupee when called for payment. These are issued with the guarantee of the government of Pakistan. Coins are the currency coins issued with various denominations of currency units. This category should also include currency that is no longer legal tender, but that can be exchanged immediately for current legal tender. The commemorative coins have been excluded and counted as valuables under non-financial assets while analyzing the balance sheets of various sectors of the economy.

Foreign Currency

All foreign currency notes and coins are liability of the foreign governments or non-resident issuing authorities/central banks. These are claims of the economy upon non-residents. While analyzing the balance sheets of various sectors of the economy the valuation changes were estimated by applying \$ rate of reference date on the opening/closing balances and average \$ rate on the transactions and item valuation adjustment on liability side has been used to set off its effect.

Transferable Deposits

All demand deposits in national or in foreign currency, i.e. exchangeable on demand at par without penalty or restriction, freely transferable by cheque or otherwise, commonly used to make payments are known as transferable deposits. These deposits include special savings accounts with a possibility of direct payments to third parties, savings accounts balances subject to automatic transfer to regular transferable deposits, and money-market fund that have unrestricted third-party transferability privileges. Transferable deposits that are held in banks in the process of liquidation have been excluded and classified as restricted deposits because these cannot be immediately used for direct third-party payments. Deposits denominated in national currency have been taken at book value (outstanding amount plus accrued interest). This category includes transferable deposits with SBP, deposit money institutions, or with non-residents.

Other Transferable Deposits

Other transferable deposits are those where one party or both parties to the transaction, or either the creditor or debtor or both of the positions, is not a bank.

Other Deposits

Other deposits comprise all claims and obligations other than transferable deposits in national currency or in foreign currency that are represented by evidence of deposits. Other deposits include: Sight deposits (which permit immediate cash withdrawals but not direct third-party transfers). Non-transferable savings deposits and term deposits, financial corporations liabilities in the form of shares or similar evidence of deposits that are legal or in practice, redeemable immediately or at relatively short notice, shares of money-market funds that have restrictions on third-party transferability, call money deposits, margin payments related to options or futures contracts are very short-term repurchase agreements.

Restricted Deposits

The deposits for which withdrawals are restricted on the basis of legal, regulatory, or commercial requirements are called restricted deposits. Restricted deposits include compulsory savings deposits like import deposits, and

similar types of deposits related to international trade, security deposits, margin deposits, sundry deposits, and deposits in financial corporations that are closed pending liquidation or reorganization.

Inter-bank Positions

Though not strictly accurate, the term bank is frequently used as a synonym for the central bank and other deposit-taking corporations. Banks take deposits from and make loans to all other sectors. There may also be substantial borrowing and lending within the banking sub sector, but this is of different economic significance from their intermediation activities involving other sectors.

Debt Securities

Debt securities are negotiable instruments serving as evidence of a debt. Financial assets that are normally traded in the financial markets and give the holders unconditional right to receive stated fixed sums on a specified dates or unconditional right to fixed money incomes or contractually determined variable money incomes. These securities have been classified as short-term and long-term securities other than shares. These include Government treasury bills, Federal government bonds, Federal investment bonds, Commodity bonds, Pakistan investment bonds, Corporate bonds and Debentures, Negotiable certificates of deposits (non negotiable have been categorized under deposits), Commercial paper, TFC's, PTC's, Modaraba certificates, and negotiable securities backed by loans or other assets. Preferred stock or shares that pay a fixed income but do not provide for participation in the distribution of residual value of an incorporated enterprise on dissolution have also been included in this category.

Loans

Loans are financial or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for an obligation to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand, usually with mark-up or interest. The value of a domestic currency loan is the amount of the creditor's outstanding claim (equal to the debtor's obligation), which comprises the outstanding principal amount plus any accrued interest (i.e., interest earned but not yet due for payment). Financial liabilities of corporations are created when creditors (financial institutions) directly lend funds to them. They include repurchase arrangements not included in national broad money definitions (Repo), money at call, export refinance from SBP, borrowing under LMM / LMFR from SBP, borrowings from financial institutions abroad, financial leases, subordinated Loans. Borrowings have further been classified by short-term and long-term.

Equity and Investment Fund Shares

All instruments and records acknowledging claims to the residual value of companies/corporations, after the claims of all creditors have been met are categorized as shares and other equity. Stock or share most commonly refers to a share of ownership in a company including the right to a fraction of the assets of the company, a fraction of the decision-making power, and potentially a fraction of the profits, which the company may issue as dividends. Preferred stocks or shares have also been included in this category. Investment in mutual funds and NIT units has also been put under this category, for the reason that it gives rise to the equity of issuing institution.

Listed Shares

Listed shares are equity securities listed on an exchange (SECP). They are also referred to as quoted shares. The existence of quoted prices of shares listed on an exchange means that current market prices are usually readily available.

Unlisted Shares

Unlisted shares are equity securities not listed on an Exchange (SECP). Unlisted shares tend to be issued by subsidiaries and smaller scale enterprises and typically have different regulatory requirements but neither qualification is necessarily the case.

Insurance, Pension and Standardized Guarantee Schemes

Insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes all function as a form of redistribution of income or wealth mediated by financial institutions. The redistribution may be between individual institutional units in the same period or for the same institutional unit over different periods or a combination of the two. Units participating in the schemes contribute to them and may receive benefits (or have claims settled) in the same or later periods. While they hold the funds, insurance corporations invest them on behalf of the participants. The part of the investment income that is distributed to the participants as property income is returned as extra contributions.

Non-Life Insurance Technical Reserves

Non-life insurance technical reserves consist of prepayments of net non-life insurance premiums and reserves to meet outstanding non-life insurance claims.

Life Insurance & Annuities Entitlements

Life insurance and annuities entitlements show the extent of financial claims policyholders have against an enterprise offering life insurance or providing annuities. The only transaction for life insurance and annuity entitlements recorded in the financial account is the difference between net premiums receivable and claims payable.

Financial Derivatives

Financial derivatives are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity, through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right.

Options

Options are contracts that give the purchaser of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or to sell (a put option) a particular financial instrument or commodity at a predetermined price (the strike price) within a given time span (American option) or on a given date (European option).

Forwards

Under a forward contract, the two counter parties agree to exchange a specified quantity of an underlying item (a particular product or financial asset) at an agreed contract price (the strike price) on a specified date. Futures contracts are forward contracts traded on organized exchanges. A forward contract is an unconditional financial contract that represents an obligation for settlement on a specified date. Futures and other forward contracts are typically, but not always, settled by the payment of cash or the provision of some other financial instrument rather than the actual delivery of the underlying item and therefore are valued and traded separately from the underlying item.

Employee Stock Options (ESO's)

An employee stock option is an agreement made on a given date (the grant date) under which an employee may purchase a given number of shares of the employer's stock at a stated price (the strike price) either at a stated time (the vesting date) or within a period of time (the exercise period) immediately follow the vesting date.

Other Accounts Receivable/Payable

Other accounts receivable are assets consisting of trade credit and advances, dividends receivable, settlement accounts, items in the process of collection, accrued income, head office/ inter-branch adjustment, expenditure account, suspense items and miscellaneous asset items, etc. Other accounts payable consist of provision for loan losses, provision for other losses, accumulated depreciation, adjustment for head office / branch, dividends payable, settlement accounts, suspense accounts, deferred tax liabilities, accrued wages, rent, social contributions, accrued taxes, mark-up/return/interest payable, mark-up on NPL & investment, income account, miscellaneous liability items.

Non-Financial Assets

Entities that give its owners economic benefits by holding them or using them over a period of time are called non-financial assets. Non-financial assets consist of tangible assets, both produced and non-produced, and intangible assets for which no corresponding liabilities are recorded.

Produced Assets

Produced assets comprise non-financial assets acquired as outputs from production processes. There are three main types of produced assets: fixed assets, inventories and valuables. Both fixed assets and inventories are assets that are held only by producers for purposes of production. Valuables may be held by any institutional unit and are primarily held as stores of value.

Fixed assets that are used repeatedly, or continuously, in production processes for more than one year and that may be tangible (dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, and cultivated assets, such as livestock for breeding and plantations) or intangible (mineral exploration, computer software, and entertainment, literary, or artistic originals).

Inventories are produced assets that consist of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production or other use at a later date. Inventories consist of materials and supplies, work-in-progress, finished goods, and goods for resale

Valuables are produced goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption but are held as stores of value over time. They consist of precious metals and stones, jewelry, works of art, commemorative coins etc.

Non-Produced Assets

These are both tangible and intangible assets acquired through other than processes of production. Tangible non-produced assets include land, subsoil assets, water resources, etc. Intangible non-produced assets include patents, leases, and purchased goodwill.

Valuation Adjustment

Valuation adjustment represents the net opposite of all changes (surplus/deficit on revaluation) in the values of assets and liabilities on the balance sheets of a corporation except for valuation changes recorded in the profit and loss accounts. The valuation adjustment is market valued by definition.

Capital Account

This account records acquisitions and disposals of non-financial assets resulting from transactions with other units or internal book keeping transactions linked to production (own account capital formation, changes in inventories, and consumption of fixed capital), and measures the changes in net worth as a result of saving and capital transfers received from abroad. The balancing item is net lending or net borrowing, depending on whether saving plus capital transfers is less than the net acquisition of non-financial assets.

Savings

In the major capital account components, saving is the final balancing item of the current accounts, the part of disposable income that is not spent on final consumption of goods and services and therefore is available for acquisition of non-financial or financial assets or repayment of liabilities. Saving is presented on both gross and net basis. The difference between gross and net saving is consumption of fixed capital. When positive, net saving represents that part of disposable income that is not spent on consumption goods and services and must, therefore, be used to acquire non-financial or financial assets of one kind or another, including cash, or to repay liabilities. When negative, net saving measures the amount by which final consumption expenditure exceeds disposable income: the excess must be financed by disposing of assets or incurring new liabilities.

Current External Balance

Current external balance represents the balance with the rest of the world on exports and imports of goods and services, net primary income from abroad, and net current transfers from abroad. It is also equal in magnitude, but opposite in sign, to the current account balance of the BOP. The current external balance is an integral part

of an economy's saving and is equal in magnitude, but opposite in sign, to the domestic economy's the saving investment gap, is thus equal to the difference between an economy's saving plus net capital transfers and capital formation.

Capital Transfers

Capital transfers receivable/payable are unrequited transactions, which may be in kind or in cash. Capital transfers in kind arise when ownership of an asset other than inventories and cash is transferred from one unit to another or liabilities are canceled by a creditor (debt forgiveness). A transfer in cash is capital when it is linked to, or conditional on the acquisition or disposal of an asset (other than inventories or cash) by one or both parties to the transaction. Both capital transfer receivable and payable are recorded on the right side of the account because they directly affect net worth. A capital transfer receivable increases net worth, while a capital transfer payable reduces net worth. Capital transfer are often large and irregular but neither of these are necessary conditions for a transfer to be considered a capital rather than a current transfer. If there is doubt about whether a transfer should be treated as current or capital, it should be treated as current.

Changes in net worth due to Saving and Capital Transfers

The total of the entries on the right-hand side of the account is explicitly shown and described as changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers. It is not a balancing item. Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers represent the positive or negative amount available to the unit or sector for the acquisition of non-financial and financial assets.

Gross Capital Formation

Gross capital formation shows the acquisition less disposal of produced assets for purposes of fixed capital formation, inventories or valuables. Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Gross fixed capital formation includes acquisitions less disposals of new and existing fixed assets. Fixed assets are tangible and intangible assets created as outputs of production processes that are used repeatedly in production for a period of more than a year. Consumption of fixed capital during the accounting period is shown as a separate item, consumption of fixed capital rather than as disposal of an asset.

Dwellings are buildings, or designated parts of buildings, that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences. Houseboats, barges, mobile homes and caravans used as principal residences of households are also included, as are public monuments identified primarily as dwellings.

Other buildings and structures comprise of non-residential buildings, other structures and land improvements. Buildings other than dwellings include whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included.

Machinery and equipment cover transport equipment, machinery for information, communication and telecommunications (ICT) equipment, and other machinery and equipment.

Weapons systems include vehicles and other equipment such as warships, submarines, military aircraft, tanks, missile carriers and launchers, etc.

Cultivated biological resources cover animal resources yielding repeat products and tree, crop and plant resources yielding repeat products whose natural growth and regeneration are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units.

Intellectual property products are the result of research, development, investigation or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production because use of the knowledge is restricted by means of legal or other protection. Examples of intellectual property products are the results of research and development, mineral exploration and evaluation, computer software and databases, and entertainment, literary or artistic originals. They are characterized by the fact that most of their value is attributable to intellectual endeavor.

Changes in Inventories & Valuables

Change in inventories comprises the value of the inventories acquired by an enterprise less the value of the inventories disposed of during an accounting period. Acquisitions less disposals of valuables refers to net transactions in goods (artwork, antiques, numismatic coins of precious metal, etc.) that are held as stores of value over time or to realize holding gains.

Materials and supplies consist of all products that an enterprise holds in inventory with the intention of using them as intermediate inputs into production.

Work-in-progress consists of output produced by an enterprise that is not yet sufficiently processed to be in a state in which it is normally supplied to other institutional units.

Finished goods consist of goods produced as outputs that their producer does not intend to process further before supplying them to other institutional units.

Military inventories consist of single-use items, such as ammunition, missiles, rockets, bombs, etc., delivered by weapons or weapons systems.

Goods for resale are goods acquired by enterprises, such as wholesalers or retailers, for the purpose of reselling them to their customers.

Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables

Valuables include precious metals and stones, antiques and other art objects and other valuables. However, not all items that may be described by one of these titles should necessarily be included as a valuable in the balance sheet of the owner. The intent of the heading is to capture those items that are often regarded as alternative forms of investment.

Precious metals and stones are treated as valuables when they are not held by enterprises for sale or use as inputs into processes of production nor are held as monetary gold and are not held as a financial asset in the form of un-allocated metal accounts.

Antiques and other art objects such as Paintings, sculptures, etc., recognized as works of art and antiques are treated as valuables when they are not held by enterprises for sale.

Other valuables not elsewhere classified include such items as collections of stamps, coins, china, books etc. that have a recognized market value and fine jewelry, fashioned out of precious stones, and metals of significant and realizable value.

Consumption of Fixed Capital Expenditure

Consumption of fixed capital reflects the decline in the value of the stock of fixed assets used in production as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence and normal accidental damage. It excludes the value of fixed assets destroyed by acts of war or exceptional events such as natural disasters. Gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital equals net fixed capital formation.

Changes in Non-produced Assets

Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets refers to acquisitions less disposals of land, other non-produced tangible assets (e.g. subsoil assets) and intangible non-produced assets (e.g. patented entities, leases and purchased goodwill). Net lending/net borrowing is the balancing item of the capital account, calculated as net saving plus capital transfers receivable less capital transfers payable less acquisition less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets. The net resources available to an economy or sector from saving and net capital transfers that are not used for capital accumulation are the amount of resources available for net acquisition of financial assets, that is, net lending.

Natural Resources consist of Land, Mineral and energy resources, Non-cultivated biological resources, Water resources.

Contracts, leases and licenses are treated as assets only when the terms of the contract, lease or license specify a price for the use of an asset or provision of a service that differs from the price that would prevail in the absence of the contract, lease or license. and One party to the contract must be able legally and practically to realize this price difference. There are four classes of contracts, leases and licenses considered to be assets in the SNA: marketable operating leases, permits to use natural resources, permits to undertake specific activities and entitlement to future goods and services on an exclusive basis.

Goodwill is the potential purchasers of an enterprise that are often prepared to pay a premium above the net value of its individually identified and valued assets and liabilities. Marketing assets consist of items such as brand names, mastheads, trademarks, logos and domain names.

Statistical Discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy could be raised due to any of the following reasons:

1. Statistical discrepancy for a sector indicates the extent to which net lending/borrowing differs from the financial surplus/deficit for that sector. Net financial investment is always equal in concept to net lending/borrowing.
2. Discrepancy can arise in practice because of gaps in coverage or non measurement of any of the items in the full sequence of accounts.
3. Statistical discrepancy is mainly attributable to data deficiencies in terms of reporting, coverage, classification, timing, valuation, etc.
4. The raising up of various assets/liabilities items on the basis of paid-up capital/sanctions by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan may be responsible for various discrepancies.
5. The flow of funds accounts have been drawn on June 30th basis. To match the resources and uses, it is necessary that all the data should relate to this date which is not the case. Sectors as well as constituent units of the sector may not follow uniform accounting periods. Joint stock companies adopt different accounting periods and deposit money institutions, insurance companies and non-bank financial institutions mostly publish their accounts on calendar year basis.

Financial Account

This account shows financial transactions among domestic institutional units and between domestic units and the rest of the world. Financial transactions cover all transactions involving change of ownership of financial assets, including the creation and liquidation of financial claims. Net lending/borrowing equals net acquisition of financial assets less net incurrence of liabilities.

Financial Assets: These consist of all financial claims, shares or other equity in corporations plus gold bullion held by monetary authorities as a reserve assets.

Financial Liabilities: These are financial obligations of institutional units placed against financial assets of other units. Although financial account shows the net financial assets acquired and the net liabilities incurred by type of financial asset and by sector, the account does not link specific assets to specific liabilities. Net lending/borrowing is carried forward to the financial account as a resource. Within this framework, net incurrence of financial liabilities is treated as a source of funds, and the total of net lending/borrowing and net incurrence of liabilities can be used for net acquisition of financial assets as a use of funds.

